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Tower Views

by Clearway

War Over New England
The Issue Is Really Faith
Pity the Geneva Delegates

¶ **Call Bergen**—Charlie McCarthy took his first few steps alone today. Bergen henceforth may talk for him but he can't walk for him. The pinewood dummy was placed on a carpenter's bench in Hollywood and presently was fitted with pliable legs and arms. Charlie McCarthy now stands on his own feet. When Bergen made overtures Charlie's remark was: "Heh, I may have needed legs, but I know someone around here that needs a head just as bad. Ta-de-da-de-da; Ho hum." • Having intelligence enough to make a dummy walk, we should have faith enough to do more for our fellowmen.

¶ **Shadow Boxing**—At midnight Wednesday the United States goes to war. The theater of operations will be spread over New England. The defenders will be the U. S. Army Air Forces. The enemy will be—imaginary. (Space here for sighs of relief.) Officers in charge of the war game maneuvers are gratified that unprecedented quantities of ordnance are available. So ground, aërial and anti-aircraft machine guns will rattle away, target bombing will be practiced, and the complete routine of repelling an imaginary enemy from the air will be executed. • New Englanders will be given an opportunity of imagining what it would be like if the enemy were not imaginary.

¶ **Voices From the Pulpits**—"The American home was our first great institution," cries a Brooklyn minister, urging a renaissance of home ownership toward easing the ills of modern living. And: "There's too much discouragement, depression and morbidity among Christian congregations," declares a college president from a New York pulpit, urging a return to the "spiritual glow of hope, optimism, and joy" as characterizations of Christianity. Further, "Freedom," warns the pastor of still another metropolitan parish, 'is misused when it leads to unlawful desires," and he urges Americans to recognize freedom and liberty as a responsibility rather than a cloak for license. •And, after agreeing with the morality of such remarks, is it not time to come out boldly and suggest that the fundamental need, after all, is for a better understanding of God?

¶ **League of Nations**—Wars in China, Spain, and Ethiopia; "realism" in diplomacy and "idealism" in Geneva; axes and pacts and agreements and balances of power and national interests placed before world interests—these are some of the factors confronting delegates to the League Council. China wants the Covenant to lend aid against Japan. Haile Selassie wants his rights in Ethiopia protected. Lord Halifax urges the Council to see that the Anglo-Italian agreement is a contribution to world peace. France supports the idea. The League does not answer China. With some dissenting voices it gives assurance to Britain and France that they will be freed of their obligations toward Ethiopia. Haile Selassie's empire seems about to be tossed on the altar that awaited Manchukuo. • Yet behind the League, ineffective as special interests have rendered it, there is a deathless ideal. Perhaps the world will suffer itself into recognition of this. It might save itself by accepting it now.

¶ **Excerpt From a Diary**—This week end, raking and pruning and tree setting in preparation for the summer sojourn on the shores of a clear lake down Cape Cod way, I became conscious of a surge of peace and gratitude for the quiet retreats everywhere to which men repair for recreation and refreshment. It was one of those choice moments of the out-of-doors. Towhees flitted about in the branches, commenting with cheerful "chewinks" on the general well-being of all and sundry. A phoebe bird darted and fluttered over a porch rafter, busily nest building. From the shadows of a far, thick wood there outpoured an occasional ripple of liquid notes, the ventriloquial offering of a hermit thrush. Robins rustled among budding thickets. Everywhere were chirps and calls and loquacious twitterings. As I raked the leaves of yesteryear, multitudinous green pulpits of wild lilies-of-the-valley appeared, while beds of wintergreen tempted one to keep munching interminably. A rich pungent aroma, indescribably pleasing, arose from the forest humus. The sun shone warm, kindly. From the kitchen came sounds and odors most enchanting; and hammerings in a nearby tree, quite outdoing the tappings of the flicker family, told of where The Boy, like the birds, was busily constructing a nest among the branches. Oh, it was goodly—a period of mental tranquillity in which perception soared to touch the unassailable rightness, continuity and incorruptibility of the universe ideal. I believe we shall name the place Shangri-La—a place where kindness and peace abound. For, certainly, we must needs give expression to such sentiments to keep the essence of its spell. How true it is that that which we would preserve we must prepare to share; and that which we would truly have we first must be.

Propaganda's Trail in Latin America

By a Staff Artist; By a Staff Photographer

Fascists and Communists Seek to Spread Their Influence

By the Printed Word as Well as Through the Radio, Appeals Are Addressed Directly or Indirectly to the Republics of South and Central America. Lower Right—The Fascist Integralist Paper in Brazil. Upper Left—An Italian Paper in Ecuador. Upper Right—Communist Paper in Costa Rica

Fascists lavish in Latin America: Page 3

New Dealers Obtain Action On Four Bills

House Starts Debate Upon Spending Program of $5,000,000,000

Hour Bill Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—Four major events occurred today in the fast-moving Congressional situation where New Deal leaders seem momentarily to be in full control:

1. The House started debate on the huge lending-spending program, carrying $2,515,425,000 in direct appropriations, and additional authorizations making the total $3,054,425,000. When other appropriations are included for highways, CCC, flood control and the like, together with the total the RFC is empowered to lend, the whole recovery-relief program will approach $5,000,000,000.

2. The House Rules Committee, yielding to the manifest majority desire to enact the wage-hour bill, made ready to approve a resolution permitting it to be called up at any time. Without such a resolution the bill could not come up before May 23. The bill is expected to come up next Monday under the new dispension with quick passage anticipated. Meanwhile in the Senate, a drive by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, to have a wage-hour differential insterted safeguarding the South, is the signal for possible future difficulties.

3. Senate leaders meanwhile moved for immediate action on an RFC aid-to-railroad bill, carrying authorization of $300,000,000 for equipment loans and the like.

4. The $1,099,000,000 agriculture appropriation bill, representing the greatest amount ever allotted to the Department of Agriculture, which passed the Senate yesterday without record vote, was rushed back to the House today for consideration of Senate changes. These added $45,000,000 to the original House bill. The bill was approved over the sharp protests of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. Chief item of the bill is $500,000,000 to make soil conservation payments under the new crop control program.

G. O. P. Hits Relief Item

Chief immediate interest centered on the House debate on the lending-spending program, and the decision of Republican opponents to concentrate their fire on the relief item, demanding administration by states. Under a previous unanimous consent agreement general debate will be limited to 10 hours, but more time will be needed for amendments. The relief bill will be temporarily laid aside tomorrow so that the conference report on the $5,330,000,000 tax bill for 1938, approved yesterday by the Senate, can be considered. The committee supervising the relief bill's progress made several overnight changes on specific items, making them "subject to the approval of the Presi-

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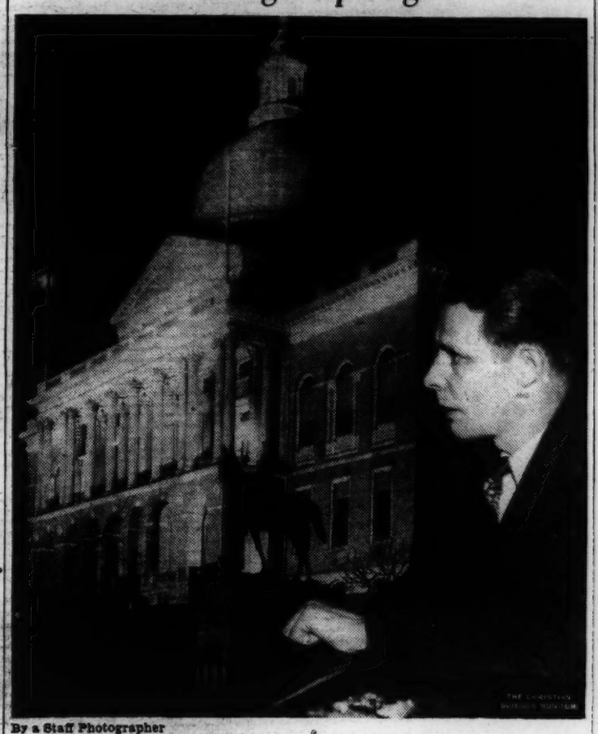
In Budget Spotlight



By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Statehouse — Maurice J. Tobin

Boston's Mayor Tobin Is Leading the Fight of Bay State Cities Against the Proposed State Budget With Its Increase in Highway Appropriations

Boston Leads Drive to Pare Hurley Budget

Tobin Says Increase May Add $1.20 to City Tax Rate

Aids G. O. P. Stand

Whitcomb to Make Radio Attack on Proposed $5,000,000 Boost

By R. J. Sawyer, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The City of Boston—representing unofficially most cities of the Commonwealth—today condemned the Legislature's proposed $5,000,000 increase in the State budget as seriously endangering the financial stability of all the larger communities of the State.

As the House of Representatives prepared this afternoon to take up the Senate amendments to the $76,000,000 financial program—largest in history of the State—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin threw his support behind the Republican economy bloc of legislators.

In dramatic, last-minute moves, Mr. Tobin demanded elimination of the Senate's $5,000,000 increase, first, in a special communication to the Legislature and, second, by personal telephone calls to several wavering Representatives.

He thus backed the stand of Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican whip and economy advocate, against the powerful pressure of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Votes Pledged to Tobin

Immediate results of the Mayor's drive were evident. At the Statehouse at 2 p. m., it was learned that four Administration Democrats, who formerly voted for the House's $81,000,000 version of the budget, had been wooed from the Hurley side by the Mayor and had promised to vote with the Republicans to cut the budget down to $71,000,000.

The four Democrats were shown by the Mayor the serious effect of such a budget expenditure on Boston's tax rate, it was said, and thereupon decided to change their stand. In addition, they agreed to contact other Boston representatives and urge them to join the economy contingent.

Personal spokesman for Mr. Tobin in the legislative fight will be Representative James Burke (D) of Boston, it is understood.

"An increase of $5,000,000 may add $1.20 to the Boston city tax rate," the Mayor declared in his message to the Legislature. "The City is in no financial condition to accept the provisions of this act, as it now stands, and I sincerely hope the Legislature will recognize that fact.

"The same applies to many cities and towns of the Commonwealth."

At the Mayor's office it was an-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Eckener Asks U. S. to Assure Next 50 Years of Dirigibles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—The future of the airship lies entirely in America's decision to permit the export of helium lifting gas, Dr. Hugo Eckener, veteran German dirigible expert, declared in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. He held that with helium available to Germany, the United States and his country "could enjoy at least 50 years of commercial success in a co-operative North Atlantic Zeppelin service."

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, another dirigible expert known around the world and in charge of the United States Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., agreed, in effect, with this, but extended the life of the airship beyond that set for it by Dr. Eckener, declaring its usefulness was indeterminable.

At the same time Commander Rosendahl went on record unequivocally for full development of airship transportation. He held that it rested largely with the United States whether this should go forward now, or whether development work and research be halted temporarily, to be taken up later at big cost and effort.

Would Supply Germans

Commander Rosendahl favored giving the Germans the helium they now need to inflate their new giant Zeppelin, the LZ-130, successor to the Hindenburg, and which is scheduled to make its maiden flight across the Atlantic to land at Lakehurst on Aug. 10 next.

Dr. Eckener has now gone to Washington to "clarify" his request to the Administration for the helium. Just before he left here for Washington, he declared he would not again carry passengers with hydrogen, which was responsible for the destruction of the Hindenburg.

Since the United States is the only nation which has developed commercial helium, and since a new American commercial airship program would be dependent on the experience which lies behind Germany's 35-year development of rigid airships, both this country and Germany would lose their opportunity to utilize further the value of the airship if the noninflammable gas was refused him, Dr. Eckener said.

'Co-operative Enterprise'

"If American helium cannot now be made available for a co-operative enterprise between the United States and Germany," he continued, "it will not be used for airships at all. The German personnel who worked with Count Zeppelin and the personnel we have trained for so many years will not always be on hand unless we keep on building. We hope to see an American transatlantic company working in close relationship with us, permitting us to train their employees while they take advantage of our years of background in construction and operation. We can do this, however, only with helium-inflated craft.

"The comforts and luxury of oceanic travel in a spacious airship have all been conclusively demonstrated. Even though airplanes have made remarkable strides in recent years, they do not have the facilities and range of the modern Zeppelin. While they have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

President Warns Alien Influences From U. S. Shores

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt warned "alien influences" last night against seeking to undermine American institutions.

He expressed his views in a message sent to the convention of B'nai B'rith, Jewish fraternal order.

In another address delivered to the Jewish order last night, Speaker William B. Bankhead proclaimed to the world that the United States, Great Britain and other democratic powers were invulnerable "against the assaults of any or all totalitarian States."

"In the conflict of policies and political principles which the world witnesses today this nation remains unshaken in its devotion to the ideals and the institutions of democracy. When, however, alien influences seek to undermine the foundations of our own institutions we become definitely concerned," the President said.

League Acts for Recognition; What of Stimson Doctrine?

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Persistent hints that America is heading for abandonment of the Stimson doctrine are only to be expected in the present state of world affairs.

The mere fact that Britain is taking advantage of the present League Council session to press for revision of the League's stand against recognizing Italy's rights in Ethiopia—a move that might well involve a change of attitude on recognition of Japan's puppet governments in Manchuria and China—necessarily tends to weaken also the hold of the doctrine. For like many other constructive efforts for peace, the Stimson doctrine is closely bound up in the League and the virtual obliteration of the League for all present purposes, leaves the affiliated movements without their vital prop.

Washington has not officially raised the question of the future of this doctrine, which involves refusal

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 10—Britain and France appeared on the verge of success today in obtaining some form of League of Nations approval of independent recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Members of the League Council, despite some disagreements, gave sufficient assurance that the "non-recognition" policy would be actually, if not technically, set aside.

Viscount Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, meanwhile spoke in praise of the Anglo-Italian accord negotiated last month in Rome. The reception which the members of the Council gave to the British characterization of the pact as a contribution to world peace, indicated beyond doubt that the overwhelming majority of European nations are disposed to give Prime Minister Chamberlain's appeasement policy a thorough trial in the hope that it will bring pacification.

Several council members welcomed the agreement in more than formal tones and none opposed it. Even Soviet Commissar Maxim Litvinoff was content to "reserve judgment" on the agreement until its results became clearer.

Britain's declaration concerning the Anglo-Italian agreement departed from the more controversial question of recognizing Italy's Ethiopian conquest. The latter comes before a subsequent session of the Council at which the Ethiopian Emperor's representative will have a hearing. This arrangement serves to emphasize that no member of the Council disapproves of the Anglo-Italian agreement in principle and also will enable those opposing Ethiopian recognition to be heard without prejudicing the Anglo-French agreement with Italy.

Details of League Ethiopian Action: Page 3.

China Asks Aid Against the Japanese: Page 3.

Solons' Wives Get in a Word

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—Don't be surprised if the demure wife of your Congressman or Senator suddenly begins to make campaign speeches this year!

Wives who formerly sat back and protested, "there's only one speaker in our family" are now considered old-fashioned, at least in the eyes of the group just graduated from Mrs. Hugh Butler's Public Speaking Class at the Congressional Club.

Congressmen who invite their wives to actually take the stump during campaigns are still rare, but most of them are pleased when they discover their wives making a good impression on women's clubs or high school classes with light talks on such noncontroversial subjects as "Cherry Blossom Time in Washington" or "A Day in the Life of a Congressman's Wife."

The wives find, too, it's a great comfort even to be able to get to one's feet and accept a bouquet of roses gracefully without having one's heart jump into one's throat.

One member of the class had a chance to show what she had learned when a radio announcer thrust a microphone in front of her on the opening day of Congress and demanded to know what she thought the President and Congress would do during the session. Her witty retort brought complimentary letters from all over the country.

Clothes, Mrs. Butler teaches her class, are important, but not half so much so as technique and organization of material. She advises the Congressmen's wives to go hatless where possible. The informality is good. Besides there's bound to be somebody in the audience who won't like the hat she wears. If she must wear one, it should be a conservative one that's neither too modern or too old-fashioned and she shouldn't be hampered by sliding furs or gloves.

To celebrate their completion of the course, the class held a luncheon yesterday, with Mrs. Daniel A. Reed, Congressional Club President, as guest of honor. Each member made a talk. Mrs. Jed Johnson, wife of the Representative from Oklahoma and mother of three small children, was voted the one who had made the most improvement during the course. She delivered an impressive campaign speech in behalf of her husband.

The names of the graduates were kept secret because they knew if the people back home heard they had been taking lessons they would want to try them out just for curiosity.

Lloyd's to Seek Lutine Gold

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Lloyd's announced today it had been granted a license to recover a vast fortune in gold lost when the British vessel, Lutine, sank off the Netherlands coast in 1799.

The Lutine sank in a gale at the entrance to the Zuyder Zee while carrying a huge sum to Hamburg to save the credit of British merchants during a financial crisis.

Since then about $275,000 has been recovered, along with the renowned Lutine bell, which now rings at Lloyd's when news is received of an overdue vessel. The gold still unrecovered has not been estimated exactly, but it is believed great.

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McGregor Sent to U. S.

CANBERRA, Australia, May 10 (AP)—The Cabinet today appointed Mr. L. R. McGregor, Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, as Commissioner General in the United States.

Intimate Message From Washington

Influence of New Deal Spending on Electorate—'Vote as You Please' Assertions in Conflict With Loud Voice of Government Checks

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, May 10

Many people are really beginning to wonder if it's ever going to be possible to beat an Administration that is spending as much as the New Deal is.

All through the coming summer and fall as primaries and elections come and go there will be charges from Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats that New Deal victories are due to voters' adherence to the old proverb, "Never bite the hand that feeds you." The Roosevelt cohorts will say, of course, that their successes are merely proofs that people still believe in the New Deal. Impartial observers will have a hard time deciding which is right.

When you stop to think of it, the number of people who are being "fed" by the New Deal, wholly or in part, is amazing.

In the old days—before 1933—there were not more than 1,700,000 families, all told, dependent on the Government for their living, including Federal employees, soldiers, sailors and widows who drew pensions because their husbands had seen military service. With the exception of about 100,000 patronage appointees, these people seldom let their anxiety for their job influence their voting.

Dependent on U. S. Checks

Today 7,000,000 out of the 32,000,000 families in the United States are dependent on Government checks. That means that over 21,000,000 individuals are being supported, figuring three persons to a family.

The 7,000,000 recipients include, in round numbers, 6,200,000 on various government employment and relief programs and 800,000 Federal employees, between 200,000 and 300,000 of whom were hired under the Roosevelt Administration.

Nor does this take into account any of the 4,000,000 farmers who have been participating in the AAA crop control program, or the 800,000 who have begun to draw unemployment insurance, or the thousands of families who have borrowed HOLC or FHA money, or the army of AAA checkers who get paid by Uncle Sam by the day, or the many farmers who have eased their mortgage debt by borrowing from the Farm Credit Administration or the comparatively few families who have moved into the first Federally-built low-cost housing projects.

But if you want to make a grand total of direct and indirect beneficiaries, you can take 7,000,000 families dependent on Government checks, and about 6,000,000 more families rather directly aided by the New Deal, making a total of 13,000,000 families or some 39,000,000 individuals thus helped. Probably this figure includes numerous duplications, but on the other hand it is not stretched to include some of the more remote or limited beneficiaries.

So it's something of a distinction now to belong to a family that hasn't had any New Deal money in one form or another!

Of course it wouldn't be fair to assume that all the people who work for the Federal Government are going to vote to continue the Roosevelt program. There are plenty of vehement critics of the New Deal among older civil service employees in Washington, though they usually wait until they get behind closed doors to express their views. Even they may need help from a New Deal Congressman sometime. Nor would it be right to assume that farmers who have received benefits would vote en masse for continuation of present policies.

Just the same there are bound to be plenty of basic votes in those 6,500,000 households for the New Deal. Many people surmise that a considerable part of the Government relief program would have to go on no matter which party is in control, but those who are getting the checks have no assurance that it would, and besides they might be the very ones to be dropped.

Money's Loud Voice

Harry Hopkins can go on telling WPA workers to "vote as you please" till he's blue in the face, but can he make himself heard over the loud voice with which "money talks"? Does he really want to? That's the question.

It's all well and good to blast away at politicians who try to edge in and make political capital out of WPA jobs in their localities. Leaders of both sides are doing that because they know the public will vote against any one who can be proved to have "played politics with human misery."

But this spending thing and its relation to votes is not so easy to put your finger on.

For instance, Harry Hopkins used a half hour of the Columbia Broadcasting System's most valuable radio time last Sunday night without paying for it. He wanted to proclaim to a nationwide audience that WPA workers may vote as they please. He did, but then he launched into a defense of New Deal methods of caring for the needy by comparing them with what Herbert Hoover had tried to do when he was President and what he is now advocating. Why isn't such a speech political?

Mightn't it have considerable effect on the campaigns of local New Deal Congressmen and Senators running for re-election in all parts of the country?

This new phenomena—the electoral power of Government spending—is a subject that isn't treated in political science textbooks. But it's a development that will certainly bear watching and analyzing by political scientists as time goes on. M. H.

Utility Executives To Outline Case In Peace Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Fourteen of the Nation's major public utility holding corporations today undertook a program of co-operation with the Securities and Exchange Commission to determine what shall be their future under the Public Utility Act of 1935.

Through their major executives, formation of a committee of five was completed to place the case of the utilities before the Commission in an amicable and favorable light. Original suggestion for the idea is understood to have come from Robert Healy, a member of the Commission, who shared in the choice of holding companies to be included in the negotiations.

The decision of the holding companies to co-operate does not involve a surrender of their basic contention that the so-called "death clause" of the Utility Act should be interpreted in the broadest fashion. A statement of intentions by those forming the committee indicated that they would press a continued broad geographic integration in the utility field as a necessity for the strength requisite to attract capital investment.

Details of the Negotiations Plan: Financial Page.

In the Boston Section:

Cahill tackles Republicans "who ran out" on the budget.

Bridges says Roosevelt is primarily interested in "saving face."

Bowker ridicules Hurley's private investigation of civil service.

Guns boom as French sloop arrives at Charlestown Navy Yard.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Curb on Outlaw Strikes Approved by Auto Union

DETROIT, May 10 (AP)—The International Executive Board of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union adopted a resolution today condemning unauthorized strikes by its local unions and announced it would investigate three recent strikes and would punish instigators by suspension or expulsion, if they are found guilty of violating U. A. W. procedure.

The resolution was presented by Homer Martin, International President, whose support by the Board has been the subject of much conjecture and rumor. Mr. Martin said the Board adopted his resolution unanimously.

He said the incidents to be investigated are: A recent strike at the Chevrolet small-parts plant at Bay City; a work stoppage on the Packard Motor Car Co. assembly line at Detroit three days ago, and the strikes, now settled, in eight plants of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Co. at Detroit.

Assumes New Power

By its action today, Mr. Martin said, the International U. A. W. Board has assumed the power which the local unions hitherto have exercised to punish members violating U. A. W. regulations.

If local members are found guilty, he added, the board may suspend or expel them, or ask their employers to discharge them.

He disclosed that the Board had suspended for 30 days a local union committeeman for activities connected with a strike at the Detroit Moulding Corporation recently.

In today's resolution, the Executive Board noted that "unauthorized stoppages and strikes have penalized, without voice or vote, thousands of workers directly and indirectly affected by them."

The Board warned, however, that "should the management attempt wage cuts, the impairing of working conditions, or the refusal to settle legitimate grievances in keeping with the contract, the International Union will not hesitate to authorize and fully support strike action."

In cases where a union member is expelled as the result of a violation of union rules, Mr. Martin explained, he will not be rehired in any capacity by the U. A. W.

For a strike to be authorized, under the U. A. W. constitution, it must be approved by the International Union after local members have voted to strike by a two-thirds majority.

Today's International Board action temporarily placed in the background a U. A. W. factionalism dispute involving Mr. Martin and Vice-President Richard T. Frankensteen.

South's Book Fair Opening Big Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 10—With Paul Green, Harnett County boy who has carried North Carolina to the top ranks of the producers of American dramatic literature, setting the pace in an informal talk, Charlotte opened the doors on the first Book Fair of its type ever held in the South, and believed to be the first this year in the United States.

The fair's opening was a great success. Its sponsors, who a few weeks ago conceived the idea and laid hesitant plans for it, were delighted at the way the throngs who came out to hear Paul Green and see the great array of books—new sellers, rare and priceless limited edition numbers, old manuscripts, and numerous other exhibits—received the inaugural program.

Approximately 40 exhibitors have booths around the walls of the huge auditorium, including many of the nation's leading publishers. There are exhibits by The Charlotte Observer and The Charlotte News, a booth devoted to the works of local authors, including Marian Sims, Mrs. Mary Bledsoe Gillett, and LeGette Blythe; announcements of forthcoming books by Tim Pridgen and W. J. Cash; volumes of poems by Joe Halstead, Lorraine Lashley, Mrs. T. D. Kemp, Mrs. Lee Carlton Brower and Charles E. Barker; books on cooking by Mr. Gourley; and a book of reproductions of paintings by the Rev. W. A. Cooper, negro artist of Charlotte.

California Displays Flags of Historical Eras

Auto Club of Southern California

Balcony of Auto Club of Southern California

A review of California's history and a hint of historical research for the motorist to pursue while touring the Golden State was the Auto Club of Southern California at Los Angeles during the 1938 outing show. All flags which have waved over California soil, from the earliest Spanish explorations, were hung out in order, and historical information, explaining their colorful backgrounds, was made available to the public.

From left to right in the picture above the flags represent the following: Spanish Empire, 1542-1785; England, 1579; Spanish National Ensign, 1785-1822; Russia, 1812-1842; Russian-American Company, 1812-1842; Mexican Empire, 1822-1824; Republic of Mexico, 1825-1847; Fremont's Flag, 1844-1846; First Bear Flag, 1846; American Flag, 1846; Official Bear Flag, and American Flag.

Flaw of League Seen In Status Quo Method

The Future of the League of Nations
Second of Six Articles

By J. S. Braithwaite

who describes for The Christian Science Monitor a "cruising debate" in which some of Great Britain's most distinguished thinkers and writers on international subjects discussed significant questions of current concern.

The first morning out found our ship passing through the Straits of Bonifacio and, in the early morning sunlight, Corsica to the north and Sardinia to the south, with their distant mountains partly veiled in mist, presented a serenity and charm which belied the state of mind of the democratic and authoritarian countries which respectively hold sway over them. But we had no newspapers to bark at us over our breakfast tables, and this gave zest to the fact that our discussion was to be untrammeled by any untoward turn of events. For if you are a debater an item of news, like a dart from an ambushed bow, may prove disastrous to the serenity of your thought, and even to the clearness of your vision. Fortunate is he who is free and unruffled in his approach to the consideration of current and pressing problems. Such indeed was the frame of mind of the distinguished company who entered the lists of debate that first morning on the calm Tyrrhenian sea, so recently the scene of piratical activities that had startled the world. The first to speak was Dr. Maxwell Garnett, Secretary of the League of Nations Union.

Dr. Garnett's approach to the topic under discussion, "The Future of the League," was still disturbed by recent changes in the British Cabinet. He evidently felt that the attitude of the British Government toward the League must be re-stated unequivocally before his thesis could be further developed. To this end he quoted Mr. Chamberlain's words in the House of Commons as recently as Feb. 22:

I would not change an article in the Covenant. I would leave the Covenant as it is. I would not tear up a single article of it, not even Article XVI, in the hope that some day it might be reconstituted in such a form that we might rely upon being able to use its powers (sanctions) for the functions for which they were originally intended. I would have it clearly understood today that the League cannot use and cannot be expected to use them, and that the nations which remain in the League must be saddled neither with liabilities nor with risks which they are not prepared to undertake, nor must other nations expect that the League will provide that security which it was once hoped it would provide.

Thus Dr. Garnett argued that the Prime Minister, who believes in the League ideal, regards it as no more than a dream. Not so, however, Mr. Eden. Mr. Eden believed that the application of the principles of the Covenant was the best practical politics. The application of the principles of the Covenant, according to Dr. Garnett, would lead to a foreign policy which aimed at providing all members of the League with the blessings of improved health, culture, material well-being, and conditions and hours of work, as well as with international justice and peace.

Constructive Side Neglected

Reviewing the failures of the League, the first and greatest failure was that of using it merely for preventing war, and not for constructive settlement of grievances, so that it began to be looked upon by Germany as a means of "stereotyping the status quo," as an instrument of peace rather than of justice.

Next the Manchurian failure, the failure of the Disarmament Conference, and finally the Abyssinian failure. The unreadiness of Britain and France to fight on this latter issue was responsible for this failure, and perhaps also the present war in China might not have occurred but for that.

Eight days before he resigned Mr. Eden had said that one failure or any number of failures was not "a reason why the world should turn its back upon an endeavor which is the only alternative to catastrophe and chaos. The world—I say the world deliberately—will build again on the same foundations."

Placed on Divine Basis

Dr. Garnett believed that the British Government will lose no time in returning to the straight path of League policy. "Only in so far as all men share the same high purpose," he concluded, "to seek first the interests of the whole of God's family—to seek first the Kingdom of God—can they all feel free to put their best into life and to get the best out of it." A sincere and workmanlike presentation of the case for the League.

But this is not to be all fair weather cruising for the League. There are storm clouds ahead! Up to the rostrum steps Canon W. A. Wigram, a well-known figure in the Eastern Mediterranean, and author of a number of serious books. For 20 years he has labored in Iraq in the cause of the church to which he belongs—the Archbishops Assyrian Mission—and much could he tell of sufferings endured in this part of the world since the World War. Speaking with great warmth and earnestness he announces his complete disbelief in the League, because he finds its performance so far behind its promise. "Having seen my friends so completely and utterly let down, how can I believe in it!" His friends, it appears, are the Greeks and the Assyrians, among whom he has lived so long, and for whom he entertains a warm regard.

Canon Wigram finds the procedure of the League "a jest," and the absurdity of it is intensified by the fact that Britain is paying a quarter of the expense because the little nations can't pay, and would leave the League if payment were insisted upon. The vast secretarial vested interests are not perhaps entirely fraudulent or useless, concedes the Canon, but anyone can throw grit into the mechanism. True, it can stop a war between any two powers who don't want to fight, but because there is no moral standard of right which is common to all nations, it cannot go further than that. What is the use of presupposing an international civilization which does not exist? An ideal that is forced produces nemesis. No, says the Canon, the League is a failure, and the best thing a failure can do is to lie low, and thus allow the world to be rid of a system of costly hypocrisy.

However, a ray of sunlight pierces this dark cloud of denunciation, for the Canon admits that in the union of independent Commonwealths called the British Empire he sees the nucleus of a real League of Nations.

Calls Expense Unimportant

Vice-Admiral Drury-Lowe, a retired naval officer and an ardent supporter of the League, wound up the morning's discussion with a gallant attempt to throw oil on the seriously disturbed waters. He rebutted the proposition that the expense of the League was a matter of any importance at all in comparison with the immense expenditures for war which are now going on.

He submitted that without some form of collective security we should soon be back to the old barbarism where

"He shall take who has the power
And he shall keep who can."

And he made the useful point that out of the 30 major disputes which have been submitted to the League, 23 were settled satisfactorily.

The day's work, or play, as one may choose to regard it, concluded for our Hellenic adventurers with a quite fascinating lecture on the subject of "Mosaics," by Sir Eric Maclagan, Director of the Victorian & Albert Museum. What a mistake to imagine that such a topic in such hands could be dull!

University Women Welcomed to Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—The facilities of the New York City and Long Island branches of the American Association of University Women will be available to university women from all parts of the world during the New York World's Fair, it was announced here today. Dr. Charlotte Morgan, Chairman of the Association's Committee on the World's Fair, said that university women expecting to visit the Fair and who wished to avail themselves of these facilities should communicate with the Association's headquarters at 22 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City.

U. S. Entering Radio Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—The United States Government's campaign to improve its radio "propaganda" in Latin America entered an important phase with the message and speech of President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, broadcast southward last week end.

For months the authorities have been working on means to counteract the persistent shortwave radio efforts of various European Fascist powers directed toward countries in this hemisphere. An interdepartmental committee under Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Federal Communications Commission has been conferring with radio executives of the American chains and stations, seeking to mobilize joint efforts.

One phase of the campaign includes more frequent speeches by American executives, and those sent yesterday over the Columbia network were the first in a series of international broadcasts in which United States leaders explain their approach to world problems. What the President and Secretary of State said was less important than the fact that they have arranged to say it in this manner.

Economic Co-operation

The emphasis in the first broadcast was on economic co-operation, summarized by President Roosevelt when he said—in a message delivered by Secretary Hull: "No nation or group of nations can enjoy prosperity and plenty when a large part of the world is in economic distress. . . . The Government of the United States is pledged to a course of international economic co-operation and will spare no effort in loyally continuing on that course."

On other occasions, important speeches of American officials are carried on both United States networks, and re-broadcast by numerous stations in Latin America, thus reaching a maximum of listeners.

But speeches are only one small part of the effort to improve United States broadcasts to the nations southward. The networks and independent stations have been urged to rebuild and enlarge their present programs, including a large portion of good music, and a big volume of news in Spanish and Portuguese. The news, it is hoped, will be objective but showing by its content many aspects of how democracy works in the United States.

Channels Allotted

Four new short-wave radio channels, the so-called Pan American frequencies, were allotted a couple of months ago to United States broadcasters for the special purpose of providing steady programs for Latin America. Two of the channels went to World Wide Broadcasting Foundation of Boston, a noncommercial station. Also the Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Corporation, General Electric and Westinghouse, have improved their services.

Now, a wide range of programs is going southward by short-wave every night. The Latin-American listener, if his receiving set is good enough, can take his pick from five or six different United States programs especially designed for him, all going on at the same time.

But the hitch is that so far these are short-wave programs, and short-wave reception is still variable, while no more Latin Americans than citizens of the United States have sets equipped to bring in such services adequately. Barring differences in technical strength of the transmitters, and the question of subsidized short-wave receiving sets in cafes and elsewhere, the North American radio is now well on the way to competing with European broadcasters.

A long step forward will be taken, however, as the number of re-broadcasts over Latin American stations—which listeners can hear on an ordinary receiving set—are increased. These are now inhibited by the large cost of time on communications channels, for mainly they must be sent to the Latin American station over channels otherwise used for commercial messages. If this cost can be brought down, or better transmitting and receiving equipment is obtained by the short-wave broadcasters and Latin American re-broadcasters, then real progress will have been made to link the America's through the radio.

Fascists Lavish in Latin America

Latin America: For New World or Old?
Eighth of 12 Daily Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just completed a 20,000-mile aerial survey of Latin America

Fascist cultural penetration of Latin America employs, in addition to the radio and press, a wide variety of carefully integrated devices.

There are two main avenues of approach.

One is through the German, Italian, and Japanese colonies already established in many parts of Latin America. Some of the colonies amount to hundreds of thousands. They are minorities within American nations, for in no case has any Fascist power a colony under its full ownership or control in the New World.

The other, more direct avenue of approach, leads toward the winning of influence in Latin-American culture itself. Fascist diplomacy devotes much of its attention to this approach.

Both methods are found being actively applied throughout Latin America.

New World Outlook

Fascist zeal and aggressiveness often offend Latin Americans, who incline on the whole to a more leisurely and less doctrinaire attitude than the Germans, Italians, and Japanese who are swayed by the intensity of their present regimes.

Latin Americans have a New World outlook, even though they have kept close cultural relations with Europe since winning political independence early in the last century. The Latin-American nations have been subjected to few, if any, of the Old World pressures that produce Fascism.

This means that Fascism does not spring naturally from soil of the Americas. It must be planted and watered. Fascism in its international history strikes at one of the most cherished heritages of Latin-American nations. Fascism is frankly imperialistic.

For this reason, Fascism must present itself to Latin-American nations "with its best foot forward." It carefully conceals any imperialistic designs it may harbor. It emphasizes its friendliness, its "common cultural heritage," its willingness to be pleasant and to make attractive concessions.

"Scramble" Barred

Several Latin Americans of high position told me that if the United States did not stand today against armed aggression from outside the Americas, Latin America would quickly become a battleground of competing Fascist powers. There would be a scramble for its rich resources and lands, just as there was for Africa by European powers late in the nineteenth century.

Barred from open aggression, Fascist powers can win influence in Latin America only by appealing to the Latin Americans themselves. It is not even certain that Fascist powers could conquer Latin America, for the continent would rise as one nation to meet external aggression, and geography works as a compensation for the lack of highly developed armed forces. Also, Latin America is arming. And the United States actually does stand—apparently for some time—as an effective bar against armed aggression in the Americas.

Fascist Kid Glove

Fascist diplomacy therefore pursues the ways of cultural penetration. Its aims remain unchanged; its methods are adjusted to existing conditions.

The kid glove of Fascist fellowship wears thin quite easily, as it has in Brazil, where President Vargas's curtailment of Nazi propaganda has brought harsh words from Berlin.

A similar Fascist retaliation occurred recently in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government was so plainly aligning itself with the United States, that Italy saw little chance to win influence there. Wherever there is such a chance, Italy makes sizable financial concessions. Nicaragua had bought some rifles from Italy after the United States refused to sell, because of its policy of avoiding all appearance of intervening in Latin-American affairs.

The Italian rifles were on the high seas when, according to the Nicaraguan Government, Italy withdrew its former attractive terms, and demanded cash on the line before delivery. Naturally Nicaragua shows little affection for Italy as a result of this handling.

But on the whole, Fascist nations keep up a courteous front, and even take setbacks without showing rancor, in pursuit of their aims in Latin America. Few Latin Americans are so naïve as to believe that Fascists are spending money on them for the pure joy of spending.

Champagne costs money, and champagne flows freely as part of the Fascist drive to prove that Fascism is superior to other forms of government. Lavish entertainment is employed by Fascist diplomats, who generally have far more to spend on entertainment than do American diplomats.

Japanese Entertain

Entertainment appeals to the Latin American in a vulnerable spot, for he luxuriates in it. The Japanese are especially active in this field. Last January 27, for example, the Japanese Ambassador in Brazil dined editors of the Diarios Associados, or Associated Newspapers.

Those who have attended Japanese evenings attest the charm and finesse that work so effectively in Latin America, as elsewhere. Japanese diplomacy makes use of the national trait of courtesy, not always in full sincerity. The diplomatic aim too often shows itself.

Press publicity accompanies Japan's diplomatic events. The Japanese Consul-General in São Paulo, commercial metropolis of Brazil, sponsored a Japanese tenor last November. He also gave a reception that was so lavish and charming that Brazilian society reciprocated with a dinner when he was departing. Not to miss the last word in courtesy, he distributed gifts to all of the guests as his farewell.

On Nov. 13 it was announced that the Brazil-Nippon Cultural Institute had established a 3000-milreis prize for an essay on Brazil-Japanese rapprochement. On Jan. 4 an article stressed Japanese-Brazilian cordiality; on Jan. 5 the Japanese gave a flag to Brazilian children, and on Jan. 12 a Japanese commercial mission arrived in São Paulo. This series of events is taken at random from press clippings.

Reich and Italy Active

In the same weeks, Germany and Italy were not lagging behind. On Nov. 14 an article reported with what interest Italy was following events in Brazil, after the Vargas coup. On Nov. 27 an article discussed the making of Brazilian submarines in Italy.

The Pan American Union was criticized by the German paper, Deutsches Allgemeine Zeitung, as reported under date of Dec. 3. On Dec. 10, the crew of the German warship Schlesien were in São Paulo. There was much activity and an extensive program. Brazilian students were expected in Germany on Jan. 7, and so the list goes.

Fascist methods have both a short-term and a long-term application. In Italy itself, and in Germany, Fascism works with youth and with adult education. It seeks to form the thoughts of coming generations into Fascist molds, and to fill the thoughts of the present generation with Fascism to the exclusion of democratic ideals.

Fascist Education

Much Fascist work in the field of education is directed toward nationals of Fascist nations now living in Latin America. But Fascist education spreads far afield into the culture of Latin-American countries. Some of this extension is unplanned; some is deliberate.

German schools, for instance, are generally of high standard. Even if these schools were set up—as many have been—primarily for children of Germans who choose not to become nationalized in the country of their residence, it is natural for other children to be sent to these schools. Many of the schools are old, having been formed by German colonists who came to the New World as much as three generations ago.

In the south of Brazil, more than 1,100 German schools were operating under German rules and laws—so to speak—when President Vargas recently decreed the virtual nationalization of foreign schools, clubs, associations, organizations, and athletic and cultural groups.

Orders From Germany

These various institutions, as well as individual Germans, were taking orders, directly or indirectly, from Germany. Nazi agents often operate in Latin America, in effect setting up a government within a government.

The sending of professors and arrangement for exchange professors is another Fascist method. Scores of them are maintained at government expense. Meanwhile the exchange of professors and students between the United States and its neighbors waits on ratification of the Inter-American Cultural Convention. Only the United States and the Dominican Republic have ratified so far.

In Guatemala, the German school carried open Nazi activity to the extent of trying to exclude children of Jews. The Guatemalan Government closed the school until it agreed to refrain from Nazi propaganda. The teachers of this school, like those of many others, are subject to full German regulations, and often are paid entirely by the German Government. In Guatemala, examinations formerly given were the same as those given in Germany.

U. S. School in Guatemala

Many cities have no effective means for counteracting this subsidized anti-democratic teaching. Two American women late in 1931 founded in Guatemala City a school "on a shoestring" and without any help from the many American endowments for educational and philanthropic work. At first they even had to face the lack of co-operation and the apathy of the American community in Guatemala.

Today that school has 300 pupils, divided as follows: 223 Guatemalans, 25 English, 22 Americans, 8 Germans, 7 Spanish, 6 Italians, 1 Chinese, and 18 of other nationalities.

"We have had no funds except the tuition paid by the pupils," one of the directors told me. "We have had to buy equipment and enlarge gradually—doing a little each year."

Two American women, unaided. In another Central American country, Costa Rica, there is a German school, already mentioned in these articles. Half of its pupils are Costa Ricans. They sit under Nazi teachers. Next year the German Government is reported to be increasing its financial contribution from 7,200 colons to 10,000 colons.

Why?

There is no American school in San José, but since this series of articles began, this paper is in receipt of letters from American organizations, asking how steps may be taken to found a school in Costa Rica.

Buenos Aires Pact Adopted by Brazil

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 10—President Vargas promulgated by decree yesterday the Inter-American treaty of good offices and mediation signed at the 1936 Inter-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires. The pact provides arbitration of any international differences.

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China Calls on League For Aid Under Covenant

GENEVA, May 10 (AP)—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Delegate to the League of Nations, today asked the League Council to apply provisions of the Covenant in giving China aid against Japan.

He cited two resolutions, one by the League Assembly last October and another by the Council in February, which recommended that League members consider individual aid to China.

"With one exception," he said, nine of the League members had come to China's aid. He did not name the country which had supplied the help, but it was believed he referred to Soviet Russia.

"China expects to receive from other members of the League material aid and effective co-operation in restraining the forces of aggression," he declared.

Need Is Called Urgent

"Such aid and co-operation is more urgent because it will hasten the termination of hostilities and insure the defeat of the forces of disorder and violence.

"In the name of my Government I ask the council to apply provisions of the Covenant and implement the resolutions of the Assembly and Council with concrete measures.

"By such action, Japanese aggression with all its horrors and cruelty may effectively be brought to an early end and the principles of the League, indispensable for the establishment of durable peace in the world, may be fully vindicated."

Dr. Koo wants Britain, France, and Russia to facilitate passage of arms and munitions through China's back doors from French Indo-China, British Hong Kong and India, and Russia's own eastern territory.

No Comment by Council

After his speech the Chairman, Wilhelm Munters, Latvian Foreign Minister, asked whether any member had observations to make on the Chinese plea. None replied. Mr. Munters decided to defer discussion to a later session.

Observers held that Dr. Koo had virtually served notice that China could appeal to the League under Article Seventeen of the Covenant. This article is an automatic springboard to article 16 which carries provisions for punitive measures against an aggressor state.

The Chinese delegate, it was said, had little hope of getting sanctions against Japan but intended to make his move serve to get individual aid from Britain and France, neither of whom would permit an attempt to apply Article 16.

Article 17 provides that a non-member State—Japan—would be invited to accept temporary obligations of membership in the Council as a step toward arbitration. If the State should refuse to accept temporary membership, then article 16 would be automatically applicable.

The League and Ethiopia

GENEVA, May 10 (AP)—The fate of conquered Ethiopia appeared sealed in a single three-hour secret session of the League of Nations Council yesterday.

Great Britain and France, despite vigorous opposition of Soviet Russia, won assurances they would be freed of the obligation not to recognize Italy's conquest of the East African Empire.

Italy annexed Ethiopia two years ago today after a war for which the League condemned it as an aggressor and 52 nations applied financial and economic penalties from Oct. 31, 1935, to July 15, 1936.

League members were pledged not to recognize the fruits of aggression but France and Britain, as a part of their wooing of Italian friendship, have undertaken to have the ban lifted.

Four Nations Opposed

Delegates from New Zealand, China and Bolivia joined Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, in refusing to back the Franco-British proposal but other members of the Council agreed.

That meant that a series of declarations before the Council, would give League members freedom to recognize Italy's conquest without taking a vote.

Ethiopian delegates fighting against recognition of the Italian conquest of their land won a temporary success by obtaining postponement of the Council's consideration of recognition.

When recognition does come before the Council the Ethiopians are expected to make objections to what would amount to expunging the fallen realm of Haile Selassie from the list of nations and from League membership.

No Vote Expected

After this members of the Council probably will make a series of declarations which will be considered to have freed them from their non-recognition pledges. It was not expected there would be a vote on the matter or any similar formal League action.

Mr. Litvinoff led a bitter attack on Anglo-French politics at the secret meeting.

The meeting was called to fix the agenda and two Ethiopian diplomats, Lawrence Taezaz, Permanent Delegate appointed last Friday by the exiled Emperor Haile Selassie, and Ato Ephrem T. Medhen, Assistant Delegate, attended the first part.

When the council turned to other matters—including Spain's appeal against foreign intervention in her civil war and China's appeal for League aid against Japan—they were excluded.

Mr. Litvinoff told the delegates that no matter how the League handled the recognition question, the world would see it simply as an admission of failure to live up to its obligations.

Rubber Stamp Attacked

Tytus Komarnicki of Poland, although favoring the Anglo-French recognition proposal, attacked what he called "corridor politics" and protested that the Council was summoned merely to rubber-stamp decisiones by France and Britain.

Mr. Litvinoff virtually deferred a movement to call the League Assembly earlier than the scheduled meeting date of Sept. 5 by saying he was convinced it would "only prolong the agony."

Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, spoke in praise of the Anglo-Italian accord signed at Rome April 16. He told the Council the Rome accord was a contribution to world peace, promoting the ends for which the League was built.

British Consider New Air Service Over the Pacific

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—The British Government announced in the House of Commons today it was considering establishment of an air service across the Pacific Ocean from Canada to New Zealand.

Negotiations already are under way with the Dominions, and also with the United States over ownership of certain Pacific Islands along the proposed route, Mr. A. J. Muirhead, Undersecretary of State for Air, announced.

He was replying to Abraham Lyons, Conservative, who had asked whether "in view of British Pacific interests it is proposed to establish an air service from Canada to New Zealand and Australia, and whether any and what steps have been taken in the matter."

"A number of things are being investigated with which the Dominions Governments and the Government of the United States are concerned, Mr. Muirhead said.

"The matter is intimately bound up with the question of ownership of certain iislands in the Pacific, about which conversations are taking place."

Mrs. Cohen Found Citizen of Russia

MOSCOW, May 10 (AP)—An attempt by British Embassy officials to visit Rose Cohen, imprisoned wife of a former New York newspaperman, fell through yesterday when Soviet officials found she had become a Russian citizen.

The officials had sought access to the woman on the ground that she was British. The Foreign Office informed British authorities it had learned she was granted Soviet citizenship four months before her arrest last August on charges of espionage and conspiracy.

Sacramento's Army Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Sacramento supply base of the United States Army being constructed here at a cost of $7,000,000, will be partially in operation in November, Brig.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, Assistant Chief of Staff, declared after inspection of the field. He said the first group of enlisted men and officers would be moved to Sacramento about July 1.

New Mauretania Rising on the Merseyside

Stewart Bale

33,000-Ton Cunarder to Carry 1400 Passengers at Moderate Fares

Luxury Liner for 'Little Man'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—Taking shape on the Merseyside here is the "little man's" luxury transatlantic liner.

Bearer of an historic name in ocean history Mauretania the second to be launched in July, is to introduce something new into transatlantic travel.

The new 33,000-ton Cunarder is to be an ocean liner specially designed to provide fast and luxurious ocean travel for those whose desire to visit lands across the sea is deeper than their purse.

The third class accommodation is to be on a scale never before attempted in an Atlantic liner, sounding the end of the crowded and displeasing "steerage" journeys forced upon travelers unable to afford spacious, paneled luxury.

Third class accomodations in the Mauretania is to include an unusually large number of two-berth rooms.

In addition to the usual lounges and children's playrooms, tourist and third class passengers are to have their own cinemas.

Fares to be charged have not yet been disclosed, but it is anticipated they will approximate to the minimum of those in force on the Aquitania and Berengaria—£19 single trip, £38 round trip.

The spaciousness of the ship will enable tourist travelers to book "outside" rooms (rooms with an outside porthole), usually the perquisite of "cabin class" travelers. Tourist accommodation also includes a number of large public rooms. The first-class accommodation is on the luxurious lines of the Queen Mary.

The ship is to carry about 1,400 passengers. The Cunard White Star Line has been enabled to make better provision than usual for tourist and third class by reason of developments in marine engineering which have occurred in the past two years.

Boilers with a similar output to those in previous ships can now be made much smaller. As a result there is considerable saving in space. Deck space is further saved by cutting down the number of funnels from four to two. Modern research has also enabled the builders to ensure that the ship is economic to run, while still maintaining the namesake's reputation for speed.

The new liner is to have only two screws. This again is considered to make for economy. The screws are as large as those of the Queen Mary, although the Queen Mary is more than twice the size of the Mauretania.

Details of the modern construction can be strikingly seen by those privileged to look at the vessel in its present stage, on the stocks preparatory to launching in July 28. One of the most amazing things to the "layman" is the complete flatness of the ship's bottom. Standing under the hull it appears like the underneath of an immense duckpunt.

Modern design shows that the speed of a vessel depends upon the shape of the stem and the stern, and in the Mauretania as one approaches the bows one sees how the vessel seems to gradually lift itself up from its flatness until at last the bow pushes forward as a thin and challenging line.

Along the sides of the ship are great triangular fins, bilge-keels, which help keep the liner stable in rough weather. These fins have been found extremely effective. The Queen Mary, when it recently came in for an overhaul, had larger-sized bilge-keels fitted. These fins protrude for three-fifths of the length of the ship.

The Mauretania is 770 feet from end to end. It has been built to cross the Atlantic at an average speed of 23 knots, but will be capable, it is said, of 28 knots should the occasion arise.

Battle for Interior of China

SHANGHAI, May 10 (AP)—After 307 days of warfare at an estimated cost of more than 1,000,000 casualties, about 1,000,000 Chinese and Japanese soldiers fought today for control of China's vast interior.

The struggle centered on the central Chinese front where domination of the Lunghai Railway, running more than 600 miles west into the heart of China, and 150 unconquered miles of the intersecting Tientsin-Pukow Railway were the principal Japanese objectives.

Three Japanese columns were thrusting northward against the Lunghai—two across country and the center column along the Tientsin-Pukow line—in an effort to circumvent the costly deadlock along the central front from Shantung Province, on the north.

The right wing force had driven within 60 miles of the eastern end of the Lunghai in northern Kiangsu Province, near Powning. It was the nearest of the three southern spearheads to the railway.

The battle on the north side of the railway "backbone" of Chinese resistance yesterday saw Japanese airmen trying to blast a hole in the defenses about 35 miles east of Suchow, junction of the Lunghai and the Tientsin-Pukow railroads.

Chinese artillery positions there, less than 10 miles from the Lunghai, were heavily bombed, indicating that was the point of the firecest fighting—almost the same battle zone in which the previous major offensive of the Japanese was rolled back in defeat a month ago.

Suchow, center of the Chinese defenses and reported by Japanese sources to be ringed with 400,000 Chinese soldiers, was the objective of one of the three northbound columns. It was reported approaching Kuchen, on the Tientsin-Pukow line, 70 miles south of Suchow.

The left wing columns was reported to have wrested Mengcheng, 35 miles west of Kuchen, from the Chinese, and to be advancing on Kwoyang, 35 miles to Mencheng's northwest and about 60 miles from Kweiteh, a Lunghai railway city west of Suchow.

To the northeast of Kweieth, at Tsining, Shantung province, a Japanese force started skirmishes as a prelude to a simultaneous drive on Kweiteh from the north. Japanese planes bombed Kweiteh yesterday.

Thirty-five thousand Chinese were entrenched near Kiasiang, west of Tsining, ready to oppose the Kweiteh drive.

The parallel drives from the south were a resumption of a strategy which failed in February. Yesterday the center column attacked New Horse Bridge, eight miles south of Kuchen, where Chinese gunners halted the February offensive.

All Americans had fled Kwoyang, in the path of the left-wing column, but six Southern Baptist missionaries remained at Pohsien, 35 miles south of Kweiteh.

The Chinese denied they had lost Mengcheng and insisted the Japanese had been pushed back. They also denied a report that Shaohsing, 35 miles southeast of Hangchow, had fallen to Japanese assault in a long dormant Chekiang province sector south of Shanghai.

They said two Japanese attempts to cross the Chien Tang River, near the Pagoda of the Six Harmonies south of Hangchow, had been repulsed despite the attackers' screening artillery fire.

By a Staff Artist

Struggle for Central China

General Area of Present Military Operations Around the Lunghai Railroad Running East and West, and the Tsiensin-Pukow Railroad Running North and South

Commons Echoes Mine Blast

DUCKMANTON, Derbyshire, England, May 10 (AP)—Rescue squads were at work today searching the Markham coal mine for entombed workers after a disaster in which 72 miners were listed as fatalities, and 49 others were known to have been injured.

Capt. H. F. S. Crookshank, Minister for Mines, informed the House of Commons of the gas explosion.

Through coincidence, the question of danger from explosions in mines was up before Commons as a result of Ellis Smith, Laborite, asking what was being done to prevent repetition of such blasts as the one last July at the Brympo coal mine at Stoke-on-Trent when 27 miners were fatally injured.

The disaster was one of the largest recorded in the history of mining in England. Two roaring blasts reveberated through the huge coal mine as the night shift was preparing to emerge.

Treasury Paid To Take Money

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Treasury discovered today a citizen who not only wants to lend money to the Government but is willing to pay the Government to take it.

This man, whose name was not disclosed, offered $10,001 for a $10,000 loan bill, part of the Treasury's weekly $50,000,000 offering. Officials said he probably wanted to get the $10,000 into non-taxable Federal securities. His offer was accepted with alacrity.

Secretary Morgenthau reported that the $50,000,000 issue was taken up at the lowest average interest rate ever attained—0.029 per cent.

Japan Pushes Manchukuo Colonization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—With the departure of about 5,000 young settlers for Manchukuo during the month of April a more active phase of Japanese colonization policy has set in. Of all the hopes which Japan has based on the acquisition of Manchuria, that of placing there a considerable part of its surplus rural population has thus far been the most conspicuously disappointed.

Despite subsidies which are quite liberal by Oriental standards (1,000 yen for colonists who go in organized groups and 500 yen for those who go where they choose on their own initiative), there has been no mass movement from the overcrowded villages of Japan to the broad vacant lands of North Manchuria. The highest estimate to be found of the number of Japanese now settled on the land in Manchukuo is a little over 7,000—a small figure after more than six years of Japanese military occupation, especially when one considered that during 1925, 1926, and 1927 Chinese from famine-stricken Shantung Province, without any kind of outside aid, were swarming into Manchuria at the rate of a million a year.

The sending of 5,000 young men as settlers indicates that the intensive propaganda for migration to Manchukuo is gradually meeting with more response, although it remains to be seen how well the new settlers will stand up to the conditions of pioneer life. They have received a month's training at the Central Youths' Training Institute, which is located in Ibaraki Prefecture and which combines practical farming lessons with instructions in the special conditions which must be faced in Manchukuo.

Emotional Appeals

Behind this new migration move is the so-called Continental Construction Society, which consists of representatives of a number of Japanese farm organizations and bodies interested in the development of the Manchukuo. The society is endeavoring to inject an emotional appeal into the migration which it is sponsoring. Its platform reads as follows:

"It is the aim of this organization to fulfill the ideal of the Yamato (Japanese) Race, the spirit of the oneness of the universe, and to consolidate the foundations of peace in the Far East. For this end it seeks to shift part of the Yamato Race to the Asiatic Continent and to bring into being a new and happy Asia under Japan's leadership, with the ideal of racial harmony.

"We propose, on this occasion of the advance and development of the Yamato Race on the Asiatic Mainland, to send volunteer youth emigrants on a large scale to the new areas in Manchuria, Mongolia, and China, in order to build up a new continent and new farming villages, joining all these countries together, and to solve the population problem, the blight of agrarian Japan, thereby enabling the farm villages at home to revive morally and materially, and to bring into being a happier Japan."

A region which has been provisionally staked out for Japanese settlement is in the neighborhood of Chiamussu, on the Sungari River, northeast of Harbin. The land here is fertile and not very thickly settled. However, the experience of one Japanese settlement there, Chifuri, indicates why volunteer colonists have been hard to find. Soon after its establishment, in 1934, it was attacked by a force of 4,000 "bandits," who carried out a regular siege of the settlement until it was relieved by Japanese troops. According to a Japanese account, appearing in "Contemporary Manchuria," a publication of the South Manchuria Railway Company, "a certain bandit chief, Shieh Wen-tung by name, aroused the antagonism of the native Manchus and conducted an uprising against the Japanese settlement on the ground that the settlers had forcefully bought up land and confiscated all arms and ammunition."

Colonies of Soldiers

After many vicissitudes, of which the bandit attack was the most spectacular, and after a number of the less stout-hearted colonists had given up the struggle and left, Chifuri, aided by the construction of a new railway line, developed into a reasonably prosperous agricultural community.

But the fact that settlers in some parts of Manchukuo must be prepared to face risks not unlike those which confronted American pioneers from Indians has been a considerable deterrent in the realization of a large-scale movement to the continent.

It is possible that the recent military operations in China will give an impetus to the Japanese colonization movement. In round numbers, there are about a million Japanese troops, according to general estimate, in Manchukuo and North and Central China. The War Ministry has already broached the idea of giving those soldiers, who wish to settle down there after being discharged from the service, facilities for doing so.

Colonies of soldiers, equally ready to handle the gun and plow, may be the pioneers of Japanese settlement in Manchukuo and may pave the way for a larger influx of more peaceful settlers later. The building of railways in northeastern Manchukuo also seems calculated to promote colonization.

That Japan's position in Manchukuo and in North China will be strengthened if a considerable number of Japanese can be induced to settle on the land seems obvious. For a number of experiences, of which the massacre of Japanese at Tungchow, in North China, was the most spectacular, indicate that Chinese troops which are raised by governments under Japanese influence are none too reliable.

William Henry Chamberlin

Manchukuo Settlers Need 2,400 Brides

Tokyo, May 10

By the Associated Press

The Manchuria Emigration Association has radiocast a request for 2,400 young women to be sent to Manchoukuo as brides for young settlers recently sent there.

Women's societies and bride's schools are campaigning to induce the girls to go.

Poles Aid Anglo-French Plan To End Czech-German Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 10—Poland has given a sympathetic response to the efforts of Britain and France to obtain a peaceful solution of the problems raised by the German minority in Czechoslovakia.

The Polish action takes the form of a reply to British information concerning the recent steps in which Britain advised both Berlin and Prague that a pacific solution of the demands and grievances of the Sudeten German Party was considered highly important.

Poland has been pulled in two directions regarding the Sudeten German question. On the one hand it has a grievance against the Czechs for their alleged mishandling of the problem of the Polish minority in Teschen. On the other hand it believes that if Reichsführer Hitler could annex the Sudeten borderlands in Czechoslovakia his next move would be against the Polish Corridor and Polish Upper Silesia, where there is a large German minority.

Silesian Germans Uniting

In this connection, the Poles have been somewhat perturbed lately to notice Silesian Germans are tending to coalesce under a local "Führer"—Senator Kurt von Hasbach. This is regarded as a sign that the German minority issue is likely to become a burning one soon for Poland as well as Czechoslovakia.

Informed observers of the Polish scene believe much of the present Czech-Polish tension is due to artificial political conditions. They believe the great mass of the Polish peasant population is friendly to the Czechs. The peasants, whose leader, Vincent Witos, is in exile in Czechoslovakia, have latterly been acquiring more influence in the Government. Hence the prospects of Czech-Polish rapprochement are thought to be increasingly favorable.

Meanwhile, however, it is expected that Poland will follow England's example and sit on the fence on the subject of promising to help the Czechs in the event of a direct attack by Germany.

Wary on Pledge to Czechs

It is believed the Poles would certainly fulfill the terms of the Franco-Polish alliance if France were involved in war with Germany over Czechoslovakia, but it is apparent that they do not want to run the risk of being obliged to fight on the Czechs' behalf unless France—and Britain too—are on the same side.

But there is also considerable support in Poland for a policy of building a defensive alliance of German and Russian border states, including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. Such a bloc would have a total population of nearly one hundred million. If it came into existence it would be a very formidable military proposition for any single country to tackle.

Some Poles, however, declare that the disruption of Czechoslovakia is inevitable and say if Germany marches into Bohemia and Moravia the Poles should immediately seize not only Teschen but Slovakia. But though this view has received considerable publicity lately it is not thought to be seriously entertained in governmental circles.

Czechs Ban Vienna Papers

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 10 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government yesterday banned six leading Vienna newspapers from circulation in Czechoslavkia for the duration of two years.

While no reason was given officially, informed circles blamed the ban on continued attacks which Austrian papers have made on the Czechoslovak Government concerning its treatment of the Sudeten German and other minorities within the nation.

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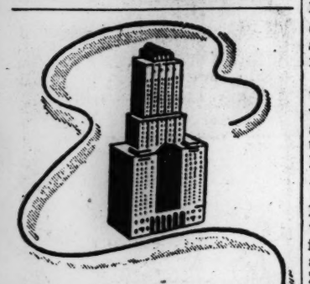

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World Council of Churches Planned at Utrecht Parley

UTRECHT, the Netherlands, May 10 (AP)—Leading churches of the world undertook today to build a council uniting all Protestant churches for a common attack on world problems.

Delegates from 20 countries and 32 denominations went into the first session of a three-day executive meeting to start drafting a constitution for the proposed council.

The conference was opened formally last night in Utrecht's massive Presbyterian Church with an appeal for unity by Dr. John R. Mott of New York, Chairman of the International Missionary Council.

He drew a picture of the world shaken by "the suspicion and dread of grave international misunderstandings" and placed upon the churches themselves some of the responsibilities for world problems.

His was the only address in English at the service opened by the Archbishop of York. Other speakers on the same theme were church leaders from Denmark and the Netherlands.

The Archbishop of York was elected chairman of the conference, which is composed of churchmen representing a provisional committee named to frame a constitution for the world-wide council.

The projected world council would unite as many Protestant groups as possible in a world-wide church structure for greater religious cooperation and influence.

The delegates will sit in executive session for three days. No public announcement of their work is expected until the end of the conference Thursday night or Friday.

The conference sprang from the Edinburgh Faith and Order and the Oxford World Life and Work conferences last summer. The council may not be established for a year or two, after which it would meet possibly every five years.

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(Continued from Page 1)

shown very high speeds on short flights, much remains to be done and it will be years before they are able to offer the commodious accommodations and service which airships are already prepared to provide. Meanwhile for a half a century, at least, the Zeppelin can furnish a type of transportation not approached by any other vehicle.

Service Demanded

"Many travelers require the convenience which the airship offers. It is with these people—and the Hindenburg carried more than a thousand of them across the Atlantic—that the airship will find a ready market for years to come, and it is our desire to supply their demands."

Commander Rosendahl, when asked to comment on Dr. Eckener's limit of a 50-year future for the Zeppelin said he had made no attempt to evaluate the length of time the dirigible would be useful. It was his opinion, however, that the helium-filled, Diesel-driven airship, would "continue indefinitely" to be the safest form of air transportation.

"If airship development continues, it will hold its own," he declared.

Would Aid U. S.

Commander Rosendahl held that from a technical standpoint, much was to be gained by permitting the Germans to have helium for commercial airship operation. He saw the United States as now standing at the crossroads in so far as the airship was concerned, and held that a decision must be made now, "or else in a few years this country will have to start all over again in dirigible development—and start from scratch."

If airship development efforts and research were comparable to those made in connection with airplane development, the dirigible will hold its own, and neither the airship nor the airplane will have exclusive advantage, he held. Instead, each will have its place in commercial transportation.

"Today's airships are vastly superior vessels," he added, "and with our exclusive, practically limitless natural supply of helium, the United States is the only country that can have modern helium-filled dirigibles."

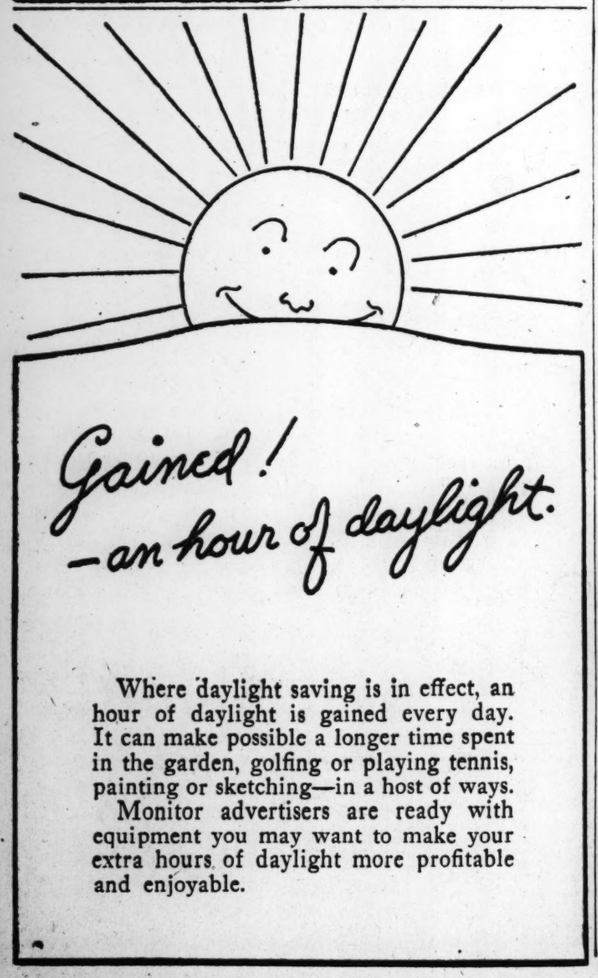
Whitaker's Forest Opened to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Another vacation playground, embracing mountains, big trees, and streams will be at the disposal of the public this summer, as a result of the opening of Whitaker's Forest as a recreation center by the University of California.

The Forest is in the mountains of Tulare County, in the heart of the big tree country, about half way between the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, and is within a mile of Redwood Bowl, said to contain the densest acre of big trees extant.

The property was given to the University by Horace Whitaker.



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Cotton Queen and Subjects

Fred G. Payne

Cotton Queen and Subjects at Work and Play

Top—Miss Elizabeth Yerger Campbell, Who Reigns as Queen of the Memphis Cotton Carnival This Week. She Is a Junior at Vassar. Immediately Below Her Are Shown Cotton Press Laborers at Night, a Drawing by J. O. Davidson in Harper's Weekly, March 24, 1883

Bottom—Three Ladies-in-Waiting to King and Queen Cotton. They Wear Costumes Popular in the Old South, Fashioned of Dimity in Soft Shades, Trimmed With Black Buttons and Black Velvet Ribbons. The Belles Are Misses Betty Stollenwerck, Ann Maury, and Sue Clark Cleveland, Whose Families Have Long Been Associated With the Cotton-Growing Industry

King Cotton Comes to Town, And Memphis Holds a Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 10—King Cotton may have relaxed his absolute hold over the South with the coming of modern methods of diversified farming, but that he still retains first place in the hearts of his subjects is proven once again this week with the converging of revelling mid-southerners upon Memphis for the annual celebration of the Cotton Carnival—"the South's biggest party."

As if in wishful reminiscence of the old days, maids-in-waiting at the court of the cotton king this year will wear the poke-bonnets and old-fashioned crinoline gowns associated in memory with the hey-day of cotton in the South. But that southerners also are determined their "king" shall have a future equally as glorious as his past is evident in the emphasis placed this year upon educational features in connection with the carnival.

New uses for cotton are suggested in the many exhibits included in the Cotton Textile Show. The future of cotton also will be symbolically prophesied in many of the gaily-bedecked and electrically-lighted floats of the main parade of the carnival, which is scheduled for Saturday night.

Plans for this parade, in fact, embody a dramatization of the whole story of cotton—past, present, and future—with floats depicting the discovery of cotton by Pizarro, the Spanish conquerer of Peru; ante-bellum cotton days in the South; the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, and the growth of the cotton industry.

"We have now held seven annual carnivals," George Eckert, president of this year's Cotton Carnival announces. "This year marks our eighth. We feel that these celebrations should be an occasion for fun-making by all means, but that there is a more serious side in our endeavor directly to benefit the cotton-growing industry."

Cotton products ranging in variety from children's fancy socks to heavy-duty automobile tires will be manufactured this week in full-view of the public at the Textile Show. Machines have been set up for the actual manufacture of cotton dresses. A National Cotton Textile Association fashion show emphasizing cotton styles, will be given. Lisle cotton stockings are being exhibited in an effort to revive interest in their wear. Another feature of the Textile Show is an exhibit of early American cotton coverlets, dating from 1796. A 16,000 pound Jacquard loom weaves cotton fibers into cloth before the eyes of the crowds.

Meanwhile, fun-making festivities of the carnival will commence tonight with the arrival by river of the King and Queen of the carnival and all their retinue of princes, princesses, and ladies-in-waiting, who will glide into Memphis on a glittering river barge at the moment that President Roosevelt in Washington presses a button signalling the commencement of carnival activities. This year's King is Jack Hays, prominent Front Street (Cotton Row) merchant. The Queen, who is connected with the cotton industry through her uncle, is Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Dr. Willis Campbell, and Mrs. Campbell, prominent Memphis clubwoman.

The ornate river pageant tonight will be followed by the first of four parades as the King and Queen enter the city to take up their four-day reign.

Memphis' Beale Street—original "street of the blues"—will also celebrate this week with its Cotton Makers' Jamboree, annual negro festival. "Down by the Riverside," a parade of decorated floats depicting the Negro's progress from the banks of the Congo to the levees of the Mississippi and his expected progress beside the Biblical River Jordan, will be a feature of Beale Street's celebration.

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New Dealers Obtain Action On Four Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

dent"- and thereby increasing his possible control.

Meanwhile the covert fight against the House version of the wage-hour bill finally came to the surface in the Senate. Involved in the whole matter is the question of early adjournment. A potential Southern filibuster against the bill would be twice as effective if it came in the last days of the session, now tentatively fixed for adjournment June 3. It is for this reason that the House Rules Committee's intention to expedite the matter is of deep significance.

South Wants Wage Differential

A clash between Senate Administration leaders and Southern members is possible; the latter, led by Mr. Harrison, presumptively demanding a wage differential to protect southern industries while the Administration applies pressure to take the House bill "as is," in the interest of quick adjournment.

The House version of the wages and hours bill as now drafted would establish a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a maximum work week of 40 hours within three years. As a beginning, the bill would establish a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour and a maximum work week of 44 hours.

By gradual adjustment, hours in industry would be reduced to 40 a week over a period of two years. By commensurate adjustment, wages would be gradually increased until the final goal of 40 cents an hour is reached in three years.

As reported by the Labor Committee, the bill carries no differentials for any industries and makes no provision for adjustment of its levels for varying sectional conditions.

The Secretary of Labor would be empowered to administer the act, with violations reported to the Justice Department for prosecution.

Sit-Down Sentences Upheld in Illinois

OTTAWA, Ill., May 10 (AP)—An Illinois Appellate Court upheld today sentences imposed on 39 persons for their part in the sit-down strike rioting at the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation Plant at North Chicago in February, 1937.

The opinion of Judge Franklin R. Dove of Shelbyville, sustaining fines and jail sentences for 37 sit-down strikers, and two of their leaders ruled:

". . . Congress did not by its enactment of the Wagner Act deprive or attempt to deprive the States of their police power to protect property rights or punish illegal acts committed in the course of labor disputes . . ."

The striking employees and two Committee for Industrial Organization organizers were sentenced to pay fines ranging from $100 to $1,000 and serve 10 to 240 days in jail for violating a Lake County Court order to evacuate the corporation property. A riot followed an attempt by the sheriff to evict them, but his second effort forced them out. In appealing, counsel for the defendants argued the National Labor Relations Act was a competent code for employer-employee relations and that no State court had jurisdiction over such relationship.

Federation Leaders

Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar
Club First Vice-President, Unopposed for the Club Presidency This Year

Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson
President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Who Retires From Office

Federation of Women's Clubs Opens Kansas City Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10—As hundreds of clubwomen, coming from every state and many foreign countries, assemble here for the opening of the triennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, it becomes increasingly apparent that theirs is no ordinary, one - purpose organization. The groups which gather in hotel lobbies and meeting rooms talk of every activity in which women are concerned.

Diversity of interests is reflected in the program prepared for their 10-day convention, in which subjects range from the American home to international affairs, from art and music to the control of crime. The meaning of the Federation's motto, "Unity in Diversity," is amply demonstrated.

The broad scope of the Federation was illustrated, too, in the preconvention meeting yesterday of chairmen of the nine major departments. Each chairman is given a free hand in her particular sphere, bound only by the Federation's general aims toward the betterment of human welfare in every community. They direct activities along 125 different avenues.

Education for Living

In each three-year administration, however, the Federation has emphasized one department. In the last three years, under the presidency of Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson of Tulsa, Okla., the theme has been "Education for Living." Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., chairman of the Department, has made more than 100 addresses on this subject, visiting almost every state. She has emphasized conservation of youth through proper training, and such education of American citizens as will offset Radical propaganda.

2,000,000 Members

The Other Federation departments and their chairmen are: American Citizenship, Mrs. J. D. Atwood, Roswell, N. M.; Public Welfare, Mrs. Clarence Fraim, Wilmington, Del.; American Home, Mrs. Norman Hastings, Roslindale, Mass.; International Relations, Miss Alves Long, St. Louis, Mo.; Legislation, Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, Port Chester, N. Y.; Fine Arts, Mrs. H. S. Godfrey, Minneapolis, Minn.; Junior Club Women, Mrs. E. W. Shirk, Redlands, Calif., and Press and Publicity, Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith, Raleigh, N. C. Conferences in these Departments were extended to include state and local committees and chairmen. Achievements of the last three years were reviewed, and projects for the next three years discussed. Mrs. Whitehurst's work shared the spotlight with the Public Welfare Department, which is expected to be given special attention by Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar when she becomes Federation President at the end of the convention. Mrs. Dunbar, now the first vice-president, is unopposed for the presidency. She is a social worker in Portland, Ore.

The federation nears the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. At the call of the Sorosis Club of New York, delegates from 61 women's clubs met March 20, 1889, in Madison Square Theater, New York. Success of this meeting led to organization efforts which resulted in the first meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in New York, April 23, 1890. The program and membership has increased steadily, so that the women now meeting in Kansas City represent 2,000,000 members.

Through the week, the convention will devote itself to business, interspersed with meetings at which guest speakers will be heard. A high point will be the radio hour on Saturday morning. This program will include several addresses from the convention and two from London, made by Lady Astor and by Mrs. Curtis Brown, President of the American Women's Club of London.

After a weekend of recreation and church attendance, delegates will come next Monday to their major business, election of officers and adoption of resolutions. The final night, with J. Edgar Hoover as chief speaker, will honor the General President.

What of Stimson Doctrine?

(Continued from Page 1)

to recognize the right to territory won by force. There is still the pledge of President Roosevelt, on the eve of taking office in 1933, to continue the Stimson policy in the Far East, and there is still the fact that the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo—on whose account the doctrine was originally framed—is so far without recognition from Washington. But the question has been raised by two recent events which, though not necessarily affecting the doctrine in any vital degree, cannot be entirely dissociated from its intentions.

Germany on March 13 last marched its troops into Austria and took possession. The fact that Austria was, and still is, held by several divisions of German troops can be interpreted as bringing the situation within range of the Stimson doctrine. And yet Washington, without any appreciable hesitation, merely altered its departmental records to designate Austria as nonexistent. The other case came with the signing of the Anglo-Italian Treaty at the end of last month, by which Britain pledged its efforts toward recognition for Italy's rights to Ethiopia. The territory was indisputably won by force, but nevertheless President Roosevelt sent a special message to London commending the Treaty, though definitely refusing to voice any opinion on its "political features."

The indications are therefore that the Administration may find it has to remain free to ignore the doctrine in cases where, for reasons of diplomacy, it feels it to the interest of United States policy to do so. But as far as the original intention of President Hoover and Secretary Stimson in launching the doctrine is concerned, that has already been defeated by the shelving of the League. In the present state of world affairs it matters little to the doctrine as such, whether the United States, single-handed, recognizes or does not recognize the title for a conqueror. Such unilateral action may constitute a significant move, as did the Wilson-Bryan warning to Japan and China in 1915, on the presentation of Japan's Twenty-one demands to China, that America would recognize no agreement between them that impaired the treaty rights of American citizens. But it would be irrelevant to that great constructive move for peace that its authors hoped to have launched upon the world, for the move meant little unless it voiced the will of the nations generally.

Stimson and Kellogg

The Stimson doctrine was intended to be the complement to the Kellogg Pact, supplying the political pressure that the treaty lacked. As such it was America's counterpart to the League machinery, as a way to peace. The whole conception of it was that the aggressor should find his conquest nothing but "Dead Sea fruits" through refusal of the nations to sanction his title. In the American view it was preferable both to sanctions and to boycotts, both of which might lead to war, while it neatly circumvented the necessity of determining the aggressor—one of the main difficulties in the League's machinery to prevent war.

If the anticipation of President Hoover that the moral condemnation administered to the conqueror through nonrecognition would act as a deterrent has not been consistently borne out by the experience of the past six years—if Japan's gains in Manchuria cannot be designated as "Dead Sea fruits"—the failure cannot be laid to the doctrine any more than to the League, but solely to those great powers that, for selfish reasons, elected to encourage the aggressor rather than the peace forces.

The danger of the present situation is the tendency to assume that a doctrine which has not shown immediate results should be consigned to the scrap heap to make room for something more workable—the more workable plan in this case being a $1,000,000,000 arms program and a return to power politics. But so far from being ripe for the scrap heap, the Stimson doctrine in the short six years of its existence has embedded itself deep in the American consciousness. It will remain there to reappear the moment a more favorable situation arises. It is of the same pattern as the Monroe Doctrine that refuses recognition of colonization by European powers in the Americas. It follows naturally on the agreement between Secretary John Hay, Britain, and other powers in 1899 to preserve the Open Door in China—which came fairly near to an accord to refuse recognition to any conquest in that country. It follows equally naturally on the Nine Power Treaty of 1922, intended implicitly to safeguard China against the aggressor.

Stimson's Aim

These earlier American efforts, Secretary Stimson raised to the status of a new instrument of international law in the shape of a non-recognition doctrine that should embrace all nations and the League of Nations. Had it been written into the League Covenant as Article X, in place of the force implied in that article, with America as a member, the history of the past few years might have been very different. Nevertheless, 43 nations of the League Assembly passed a resolution accepting the doctrine, on the motion of Britain in 1932, and a few months later all the nations of the Americas accepted the doctrine and warned the Chaco disputants to that effect.

The Stimson doctrine, in its original conception, was not merely a significant instrument of American policy, it was also a substantial prop for collective security—had it not been for this doctrine collective security might well have broken up over the Manchurian issue six years ago. It is a doctrine that turns American interest and efforts to procuring peace, rather than to the restricted aims of national safety set forth in the Neutrality Law. It was a sign of firmness in an age of political weakness and futility. If it has to be set aside for the time being, it will assuredly be revived when the world recovers from the madness that is burying all wisdom and the urge for appeasement and reform under mountains of machinery and arms.

Pacific Coast Held Greatly Benefited By New Trade Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10—The Pacific Coast—particularly California—probably has benefited more from the Government's reciprocal trade agreements than any other section of the country, Dr. Henry F. Grady, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, told this correspondent here prior to his hearing on the tariff question with California farmers who opposed the 17 reciprocal pacts now in effect.

Dr. Grady based his statement on State Department figures which show that California's—and the Pacific Coast's—prosperity is "closely bound up with foreign trade." He pointed out that the value of exports originating in this State in 1929 was equivalent to 7.8 per cent of the State's total income of nearly $5,000,000,000, and that in 1932, at depression time, it was still 5 per cent of the State's income of less than $3,000,000,000.

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WPA Funds to Feed Cleveland Hungry

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10 (AP)—From its hitherto "untouchable" WPA Finance Fund, Cleveland transferred today $70,000 as a new stop-gap appropriation to feed the neediest of its 87,000 relief clients.

The City Council adopted the emergency measure last night after Mayor Harold H. Burton reported a $50,000 appropriation made a week ago had been exhausted.

Other developments in the city's most critical relief collapse were:

The Council adopted a resolution promising to pay—if and when funds are available—for shelter, gas, electricity, and water for the destitute. It also granted permission to one Councilman to hold two tag days to raise food funds for his Ward's indigent.

The Mayor disclosed his cabinet had considered "the possible necessity of raising emergency relief funds by public subscription."

Relief clients, estimated at 250 by observers, abandoned plans for an all night sit-down protest in the Council Chamber, deciding instead to send a committee to the Mayor to demand that money from the city's sinking fund be made available at once for relief.

Gov. Martin L. Davey has called the State Legislature to meet next week in a special relief session. City officials anticipate that welfare funds must be raised locally, at least until June 1.

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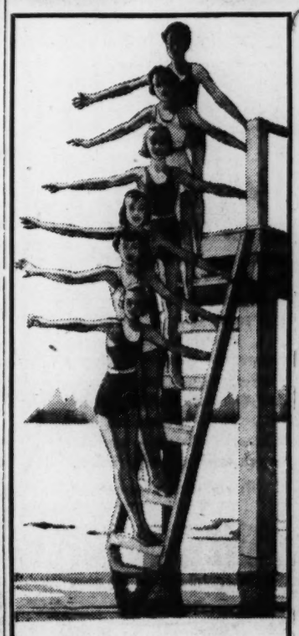
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N. Y. Constitutional Law On Gambling Stirs Clash

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10—The New York State Constitution-making reached its first clash on a major issue today with a public hearing on the subject of voiding the 117-year-old gambling provision in the basic law. Church and civic forces converged on the Capitol for the Bill of Rights Committee forum on five amendments that range from entire removal of this restriction to an easing that would permit lotteries for relief and slum clearance.

Pending the outcome of this debate, there awaits a proposal for a state-supervised system of parimutuel betting at horse race tracks which, its Democratic sponsors contend, would yield a $10,000,000 annual revenue.

The State Council of Churches, composed of Protestant denominations, already has filed a protest against any change in the State's official attitude on gambling, but the Roman Catholic Church is withholding its argument pending the findings of the committee. Its Chairman is Justice Harry E. Lewis, of the Supreme Court.

Resting Easily

The Bill of Rights hearing signals the second month of sessions, but finds the Republican majority still resting easy on the revision task.

In the minority camp, United States Senator Robert F. Wagner has caucussed his membership on policy and recorded in floor proceedings a vigorous protest against press releases emanating from committee chairman as committee consensus. This referred to the blast last week from the Republican head of the Committee on Towns and Counties, James L. Dowsey, castigating the Senator's state-wide slum clearance plan as a road to "financial chaos."

Meanwhile, save for the fact that Alfred E. Smith, doyen of revision in the State since the 1915 convention that projected his career in politics, has paid his first return visit to the current redrafting, the aspect of the session remains unchanged today. More than 200 propositions now are in the hopper, but the quantity in no wise reflects a public interest in the proceedings. This, it now appears, must come with the public hearings that will henceforth be a fairly regular convention feature.

Russian Purge Hits Museum's Director; Negligence Charged

MOSCOW (AP)—I. A. Orbeli, Director of the world famous Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, has fallen into disfavor on charges of neglecting the great art collection.

The Museum, in the former Winter Palace, houses more than a million art objects, including the world's largest collection of Rembrandt's paintings, and employs 900 persons, including 150 scientific experts.

Pravda, the Communist organ, charged that Mr. Orbeli permitted priceless paintings to be spoiled by fluctuations of temperature and humidity and rain from a leaky roof.

Experts to succeed the elderly Museum staff had not been trained, the newspaper said, so that few art restorers were left, nor were there any catalogues, guidebooks, or recent writings about the Museum and its treasures.

The captains of two steamers which collided and sank in the Caspian Sea were sentenced to be executed at Makhach Kala, capital of Dagestan. They were charged with terrorism.

The court found the collision involving the steamers, the Pushkin and Kollontai, was "deliberately prepared terroristic action."

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, reported that a leader of peasant revolts against the Soviet regime 17 years ago who since had figured as a villian in Russian fiction and drama finally had been caught, tried and executed.

He was P. I. Storozheff, henchman of the rebel chieftain Antonoff, who led revolts in Tamboff Province, Central Russia, in 1920-21.

Russia's Chemical Program

MOSCOW, May 10 (AP)—Inspection of all Soviet Russia's chemical processes vital to the national defense has been ordered by Lazar Kaganovich, Commissar for Heavy Industry, who attributed his action to a wrecking plot.

In an address delivered April 29 but reported in the press only yesterday, Mr. Kaganovich told a conference of chemical industry executives that more wreckers and spies had been found in their industry than in any other during the past year.

The wrecking, he explained, took the form of distortion of formulae, manufacturing of faulty apparatus, technical laxity, disruption of the supply of raw materials, and "accidents."

"All our enemies are not yet cleaned out of the chemical industry," he said.

Mr. Kaganovich ordered greater expansion of the nitrogen industry with a statement stressing the importance of chemicals for war industries.

With "a mighty chemical industry" already created in Russia, the Commissar said, there had been an increase of 50 per cent in production of synthetic ammonia in April as compared with April of 1937.

Davies Nominated For Belgian Post

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies of the District of Columbia, present Ambassador to Russia, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Ambassador to Belgium.

The President several months ago had announced Mr. Davies would be transferred to Brussels as soon as he cleared up some pending matters at Moscow.

Mr. Davies will succeed at Brussels Ambassador Hugh Gibson, who is retiring from the diplomatic service. No successor to Mr. Davies at Moscow has yet been chosen. The Belgian Ambassadorship also embraces the post of Minister to Luxembourg.

Rural Mail Wagon of the Air

© International

Autogyro Adapted to Postal Service

W. W. Kellett, Manufacturer, Tells House Military Affairs Committee at Washington How Machine Works

Oil for Britain: Coal and Imports Held Only Source

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Unless unexpected discoveries of petroleum should result from the exploratory work conducted by oil companies as an outcome of the recent Petroleum Act, Great Britain has but one alternative to importing practically all its oil; and that is, large-scale conversion of coal into oil by hydrogenation—a process still very costly in both capital and operation.

This is the substance of the report of a subcommittee on oil from coal of the Committee on Imperial Defense. In addition, according to the record published in Nature, Britain's journal of research, oil and motor fuel are produced in small proportions as by-products from the carbonization industries, but such sources are not capable of indefinite expansion since they are dependent upon an adequate market for their main products, coke and gas.

At present, the report states, only about 7 per cent of the motor fuel consumed in Great Britain is home produced, and the home production of fuel oil, lubricating oil, and other similar wants is negligible. "An enormous expansion, involving erection of many large plants, with consequent heavy capital expenditure, would thus be required to meet even peacetime demands.

"If such plants were put into operation, the consequent decrease in imported oil would eventually result in a considerable diminution of our sea transport facilities and make the possibility of import during war much more difficult. Morever, large oil production plants would be extremely vulnerable to air attacks, and the man power and supplies of coal needed for their operation, although an advantage in times of peace, might not be easy to provide when the fighting and munitions supply services were demanding all the men available."

Concluding the discussion of Britain's position on petroleum supplies in the advent of war, the Committee confirms opinions already formed by many who have studied the subject, that "in general a policy of depending on imported supplies with adequate storage is the most reliable and economical means of providing for an emergency." The report was signed by C. H. Lander, chairman of the subcommittee.

Sentence Circus Men on Tax Charge

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—John M. Kelley, former general counsel and vice-president of the Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey combined circus, convicted of evasion of income taxes in the returns of the circus and of the late Charles Ringling, was sentenced yesterday to two years in federal prison and fined $1,000.

Nathaniel F. Rabner, former internal revenue agent, convicted with Kelley, was sentenced to a year in jail and fined $5,000.

Charles D. M. Greer, another former agent, was sentenced to three months in jail and fined $1,000.

A federal jury convicted the three men April 26 on two counts of defrauding the Government of $3,359,016 in income taxes on circus enterprises from 1918 to 1932. The jury's verdict left the defendants open to terms of 40 years each and fines totaling $80,000 each.

In passing sentence, Federal Judge Murray Hulbert said: "The Government must be upheld with respect to those matters which have to do with its financial matters. Lawyers have the right to take proper steps to aid their clients to avoid the improper imposition of taxes, but when a lawyer undertakes to save a client from a just liability to the Government, it will not go unchallenged."

Kelley's attorney, Nathan Probst, said an appeal would be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The defendants were released on bail after their conviction.

Socialism at a Bargain

ELWOOD, Neb. (AP)—Thelma Eloe, high school student here, needed information on socialism in order to write a theme. She sent a letter to National Socialist Party headquarters asking for pamphlets, and received a price list of books and leaflets.

Thelma returned the list with this notation: "Nuts to you, I'll be a fascist."

Plenty of literature arrived by return mail—without charge.

Post Office Plans to Extend Use of Air Mail to Small Town

News in Aviation

Possibilities of the air mail are to be brought to Massachusetts citizens during the coming National Air Mail Week, May 15 to 21, when persons in one part of the State may receive letters with special cachet, from friends in another part.

To effect this, the Post Office Department has deputized a number of private fliers in cities and towns throughout the State as air mail pilots for one day, who will pick up air mail in their own communities, fly it to a number of points designated by the Post Office, where it will be collected and brought to Boston. From there it will be distributed and sent out by other planes to addresses within the State, or will be placed aboard regular mail planes outbound to New York, the South and West.

Only last month, in connection with the Post Office's scheme to extend air mail to smaller communities of the regular routes, the Senate passed the Haines bill, which authorizes the Postmaster General to begin experimental development of autogyro and airplane shuttle and short-haul pickup service. The bill awaits the President's approval.

* * *

Nonstop Collection

Besides these efforts to popularize or shorten air time for both passengers and mail, other manifestations bob up in the news. Early in April, for instance, an air mail flower show was held in St. Louis, with exhibits coming from postal employees in many parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Canal Zone.

Successful use is being made of a nonstop pickup of air mail, inaugurated at Lexington, Ky., after a six-year wait, during which many collectors sent in letters addressed to themselves that they might be stamped with the special cachet representing the pickup device, a triangular rope arrangement to which the mail bag is attached. The device is a part of a service provided by the Tri-State Aviation Corporation, which operates in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. This company has a schedule planned to provide a web of two-hour service to communities formerly separated by as much as 16 hours of travel because of difficulties of highway and railroad travel in mountainous districts. Service of this sort eventually, it is expected, will be extended all over the United States, where it is now in operation in scattered areas.

In a test on March 12 in Oklahoma, four planes flying in the morning out of Oklahoma City covered practically the whole state before they returned late in the afternoon, each having stopped at from seven to nine communities for about 20 minutes, and picking up 27,000 letters in 37 cities. The affair was in line with post office department aims, to give air mail service to rural communities in the course of time by means of feeder systems, timed to serve the main routes.

* * *

'Flight Strips' Pushed

An imaginary "war" now being carried on by units of the General Headquarters Air Force along the North Atlantic Coast emphasizes to Lieut. Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, inventor of roadside "flight strips," that "unless adequate airdromes are provided for these airplanes in the New England area, the 'enemy' will have little difficulty in locating the mobilization points in Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut."

In view of the recent interest shown throughout the country in Federal aid for highways and other public works, "flight strips," sponsored by Governors through their state highway departments, could develop needed airdromes at once for such mock maneuvers by the Air Force or in an actual war emergency.

Considering projects being listed by the States for Federal funds Colonel Hanks believes that the acquisition of land for flight strips could be commenced within the next six months and completed within a year thereafter. "If the public and the Congress want public funds used for public works, flight strip programs provide, at least, one way for fulfilling this want," Colonel Hanks said. The strips, he said, can also be used as auxiliary landing fields for commercial planes, or for private flying.

Already the Governors, or their appointed representatives, of 33 States have become members of the Interstate Council for Flight Strips, which was organized in October, 1937, to promote and disseminate "flight strip" information.

* * *

Autogiro craft offer special advantages over the airplane for directing artillery fire, Maj. Gen. Upton Birnie Jr., Chief of Field Artillery, stated in his annual fiscal report ending June 30, 1937.

Pertinently at Cleveland recently the National Aeronautic Planning Conference recommended in its platform for American aviation that "Government funds should be made available for further research and development on rotary wing aircraft and that its possibilities for civil and national defense be further investigated."

* * *

Air Brevities

Through service from Boston to Chicago without change of plane at Newark has just been inaugurated by American Airlines. Westbound trips leave Boston daily at 11:20 a. m., and 4:20 p. m., eastern daylight time, while the eastbound trips leave Chicago at 1 p. m., and 6 p. m., central daylight time.

* * *

Creation of seven regional districts of the Bureau of Air Commerce with a regional supervisor in full charge of each division has been announced by Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. The move consolidates nine former general inspection districts and six former airways districts, making possible, according to Colonel Johnson, a closer co-ordination of the Bureau's functions and a more expeditious handling, by local staffs, of matters which heretofore have been referred to the Washington office.

* * *

Engineers who recently dismantled and inspected a six-year old stainless steel plane manufactured by the Edward G. Budd Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., builders of streamline trains, reported that the plane showed no signs of wear deterioration or corrosion of structural parts or welds, despite three year flight use, followed by three years of exposure, in stripped-down condition, to the elements.

Need Objector to War Fight?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 10—The right of "conscientious objectors" to refrain from participating in war is the subject of a proposed change in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Recommended by a special commission of the General Assembly it will come before the Assembly's 150th annual meeting in Philadelphia, May 26 to June 1.

Participation of Presbyterians in war is left under the proposal to the individual "to obey their conscience before God," with the provision that "it is the duty of Church and Government to work for a just and peaceable ordering of human life."

"Civil government," the new Confession adds, "has the right to require loyalty and obedience of its citizens, but may not require of them that allegiance which belongs to God alone."

The present Confession of Faith says that Presbyterians "may wage war upon just and necessary occasions."

The Larger Catechism says: "The sins forbidden in the sixth Commandment are all taking of life, except in lawful war." Both of these references are dropped in the re-written version, which is entitled "Of Civil Government."

This new chapter says in part: "It is the duty of Christian citizens to give loyalty and obedience to the Government, save in cases where such loyalty and obedience would be clearly contrary to the command of God.

"Both Church and Governmust must labor to remove those tempers and injustices which cause conflict, and to establish peace. War, whenever it appears, is a manifestation of the power of sin in the world. Even when war is waged with sincere purpose to restrain evil, it tends to produce greater evils than those against which it is directed."

U. S. Air Forces Rush Plans For War Maneuvers

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 10 (AP)—The crazy-quilt patterns of wartime camouflage hid the gleaming silvery sheen of huge bombers and the blue-and-orange colorings of speedy attack and pursuit planes today as the general headquarters air force made ready for battle in the skies.

Ground crews wielded paint brushes while the fliers and staff officers awaited orders that would put them on a 24-hour-a-day wartime basis beginning Wednesday midnight and continue without interruption for six-days.

The officers and enlisted men who fly the 170 planes, man the guns and bomb releases, or stay on the ground to direct operations and see that the fighting ships are ready for service, were in the dark as to their specific part in a mock war involving the entire G. H. Q. air force.

All they knew was that the United States was caught between a coalition of Asiatic and European nations striking toward both Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The American battle fleet had its hands full around Hawaii; The Navy had only enough ships for coast patrol in the Atlantic while enemy warships and troop transports were steaming around toward New England shores.

The second wing was called hurriedly from its home base around Washington to temporary posts at the huge Middletown, Pa., Army Air Depot and this capital of Pennsylvania and to Allentown, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., Camden N. J., and Aberdeen, Md.

At the same time, the first wing was hurried in from the Pacific coast to Northern New York State and the lower New England states, and the third wing from the middle west to Long Island fields.

Fliers and ground crews of all three wings looked to the "brass hats" of the G. H. Q. air force staff at Mitchel Field, L. I., for their orders. The staff's job was to determine the part each wing was to play in fighting off the invader.

Once the "war" begins, something will crop up to upset the well-laid plans of the higher commanders. It happens in war-time: bridges are demolished, troops are delayed, unexpected resistance develops.

There will be similar disturbances during the aerial war games, to give the officers practice in quickly analyzing changing situations and revising their plans accordingly.

Churchill Pushes Campaign For Bloc Against Aggressor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 10—Mr. Winston Churchill in putting himself at the head of a movement to "arm and stand by the Covenant of the League" has started a campaign cutting right across all existing party alignments.

The enthusiastic reception of his opening speech at Manchester yesterday gained force from the existence of a widely-felt dissatisfaction at what Labor and Liberal leaders regard as the weakness of the Government's foreign policy where the defense of smaller nations against totalitarian aggression is concerned.

The independent Conservative statesman declared last night that his campaign was not directed against either Government or Opposition, a contention which was substantiated by the presence of Conservatives as well as Labor and Liberal representatives upon his platform.

Rearmament and Defense Bloc

His plan as it now stands is twofold.

At home he would unite all British parties in a great effort to speed up rearmament.

Abroad he would extend the Anglo-French mutual defense agreement to include Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, with the hope of eventually bringing in Russia, Poland, and the Baltic and other states. This would form a closely-knitted combine for peace which no aggressor power could lightly challenge.

Mr. Churchill's plans are expected to be developed further at Bristol where he speaks May 16. Meanwhile, in repeating a call for "national unity" that was stressed by Mr. Anthony Eden at Leamington on May 6, he is keeping the door open for co-operation with those immediately outside as well as those within the Chamberlain fold.

Possible Entrant in Cabinet

Mr. Churchill, wartime chief of the British sea forces, is still mentioned in Conservative circles as a possible entrant to the Cabinet in the reshuffle about to take place in that body consequent upon the elevation to the Peerage of William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary of State, now Lord Harlech, and the Marquis of Hartington, Dominions Undersecretary, now the Duke of Devonshire.

The Daily Mail denies today that Mr. Churchill is likely at the present either to receive such invitation from Prime Minister Chamberlain to join the Cabinet or to accept it if given.

Regarding this, however, it is generally thought that much may depend alike upon the extent to which popular support for Mr. Churchill may grow as his campaign progresses, and also upon how the Government fares in the pending by-elections of West Derby and Stafford. The Cabinet is by no means overconfident concerning these tests, having regard to its reverses at Ipswich, West Fulham, and Lichfield.

Formation of a combination of nations "for mutual defense against a probable aggressor," Mr. Churchill said in his Manchester address, was a "highest moral duty and virtue."

"We must gather together around the joint strengths of Britain and France and under authority of a league of countries prepared to resist and if possible prevent acts of violent aggression," he declared.

"There is the path to safety and there is the only guarantee of freedom."

He condemned any peace pact with Germany which might return its war-lost colonies or result in muzzling the British press.

"That policy," he asserted, "is one which in my view would be disgraceful and disastrous. In the first place it would lead us straight to war. We should be helplessly gagged, apparently consenting spectators to the horrors which would spread through Central Europe."

'Had a Good Time'—Hitler

BRENNER PASS, May 10 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's special train, carrying him homeward from a nine-day trip to visit Premier Mussolini in Italy, crossed into Germany at 8:25 a. m. today. The Austrian German Governor, Arthur Seysz-Inquart, welcomed Herr Hitler at the frontier.

On reaching German soil, the Führer telegraphed his thanks to King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena for their hospitality.

"Ever memorable will be the hearty reception accorded me by the Fascist people and the demonstrations of Italian military forces which are above all praise," he said.

"My sojourn at places of an awe-inspiring past and of a proud self-conscious present will rank among the most valuable remembrances in my life."

He sent similar messages to Premier Mussolini and Crown Prince Umberto, assuring the Duce that the "ideologies of the Fascist and National Socialist movements are guarantees that the true comradeship connecting us will be forever carried into our nations."

At Florence, Signor Mussolini bade Herr Hitler good-by with a surprise spectacle which rivaled all the other grandiose events of his stay in Italy.

As the Fascist and Nazi dictators reached the railway station a barrage of fireworks burst from the station roof illuminating the sky for miles around.

A chorus of 10,000 children, uniformed and lined up row on row against the nearby fountains, sang a farewell to Herr Hitler. Colored floodlights played on the square, bands played and thousands of troops . rmed a final honor guard for the departing guest.

ROME, May 10 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Fascist commentator, yesterday said in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia that Benito Mussolini's declaration of Italo-German solidarity was "a clarification" and not a threat.

"All who have spoken of the menace of 'dictators' toward democracies, even including the United States Minister of War, know very well that theirs is only a manner of speaking to cover the course of action which is directed toward great armaments and the most jealous conservation of political imperialist privileges."

[In Washington May 5 Secretary Harry H. Woodring warned dictatorships against aggressive action.]

"Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany in reality are in a position not of offense but of defense in the fact of the turbid, obscure forces of subversion," Signor Gayda declared.

Government's Hand In Le Havre Strike

PARIS, May 10 (AP)—Louis de Chappedelaine, Minister of Merchant Marine, announced French Line strikers had gone back to their posts after a meeting today, which ended in "complete accord."

The ministry, acting under orders from Premier Edouard Daladier, had told French Line officials and strikers that the Government was determined to maintain the vital service.

Liners had been held here since last Wednesday, when stewards on the Champlain, complaining of working conditions and the cut and color of their uniforms, walked out.

Chappedelaine said the Normandie, giant liner to which the strike had threatened to spread, would sail on schedule from Le Havre tomorrow for New York.

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Chemists Attack Farm Surplus Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—New hope of utilizing farm surpluses resulting largely through world policies of economic nationalism was offered by chemists of the Nation assembled here this week for the fourth annual chemurgic conference of agriculture, industry and science. Previous annual conferences had been held at Dearborn, Mich.

For three days, these experts reported how the work of modern physical science is finding new industrial uses for farm products.

Significant to corn belt listeners was the afternoon devoted to reports on the successful marketing during the past year of "Agrol"—automotive fuel blend of alcohol and gasoline developed by the plant at Atchison, Kan., under encouragement of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, Inc., sponsors of the conference.

So successful has been the experimental plant—which has demonstrated the practicality of using corn and sorghums in the manufacture of fuel alcohol—that a new plant is being erected at Sioux City, Ia., and other plants projected at strategic points in the grain belt.

One-Crop Economy Condemned

A significant point in the conference this year came when Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi made a plea to the chemurgists to use the Southern States for a proving ground. The South's one-crop economy has carried it "down a one-way road toward destruction," he declared. Progress of the chemurgic movement within the next five years may "decide the destiny of the South for generations," he declared.

A warning note was injected into the conference by John Vesecky of Salina, Kan., National President of the Farmers Union.

"You scientists should make it a point to see that all your experiments and research point towards the one objective of service to mankind," he said. "Too many of the results of scientific research have been monopolized by combinations of capital for the benefit of capital, and many times to the detriment of the laborer and the farmer."

New outlets for grain residues were seen in the report that furfural, used in the manufacture of dyes and lacquers, is now being extracted from oat hulls, corncobs, and peanut shells. This product may be instrumental in bringing all-weather surfacing to thousands of miles of farm-to-market roads. The Missouri College of Agriculture has found that by mixing a bituminous binder and furfural with dirt from the roadbed, the mixture can then be rolled on the road at a cost of about $2,500 a mile, as compared with about $30,000 a mile for new concrete paving.

English walnut shells, of which about 10,000 tons accumulate annually in California, are now being processed to be used as a filler in hard and soft rubber compounds. The walnut shells are ground into a flour before processing.

Ford and the Soybean

Soybeans are a vital factor in chemical progress, according to R. A. Boyer of the Ford Motor Company. He stated that last year the Ford Motor Company processed 12,000,000 pounds of soybeans in auto paint, oil, molding compound, binders for foundry chunk cores, and removable tops on ingot moulds in the steel mills. He predicted that even the automobile upholstery industry may be invaded by the soybean.

The beans are also finding their way into the plywood industry, where glue made from them is supplanting other better known forms of mucilage. It is also entering the field of wallpaper, where it is used as an adhesive for washable wallpaper. Soybean protein, treated with formaldehyde solution, then dried to a powder, possesses thermo-plastic properties and can be moulded.

Already in progress, and with great hope expressed by scientists for its rapid advancement, is the newly-awakened pulpwood industry of the South. By finding the finest and quickest-growing pulpwood trees in the forest before they are cut, and then crossing them with other superior trees the scientists hope to revolutionize the forestry and pulpwood industry.

Cotton also came to the attention of the scientists, being suggested as an aid to the waterproofing of highways. It is claimed cotton fabric in a bituminous surface lengthens the life of the road as well as cutting the cost. Dr. William H. Hale of Midland, Mich., was awarded the pioneer cup for "distinguished service to the progress of chermurgy." Dr. Hale was a founder of the movement and coined the word "chemurgy."

U. S. Roots for Foreign Spies

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—In strict secrecy, the Federal Government moved today to ferret out allegedly wide-spread ramifications of a foreign spy ring accused of stealing United States Army secrets.

The investigation, coming on the eve of big-scale maneuvers described by the Army Air Force as the most realistic aviation "war game" in American history, was disclosed today by Lamar Hardy, United States Attorney.

The prosecutor said witnesses would be called before the Federal Grand Jury this week, probably on Thursday.

Four persons are now in custody, following months of investigation, including Johanna Hofmann, a German citizen, employed as a hair dresser on the North German-Lloyd liner Europa, who is accused by the Government of acting as "pay-off" agent for the spy ring.

Frau Hofmann and an alleged fellow conspirator, Guenther Gustave Rumrich, a deserter from the United States Army, formerly stationed in the Panama Canal Zone, failed yesterday in an attempt to win their freedom on writs of habeas corpus.

John W. Clancy, Federal Judge, refused to grant the writs after the United States Attorney's office asked him to hear the case in chambers—and information disclosed at the secret hearing led him to hold the prisoners in $25,000 bail each.

The two others in custody are Erich Glaser, a naturalized German, who was serving in the Army Air Corps at Mitchel Field, Long Island, and Otto Hermann Voss, also a naturalized German.

The four were seized by Federal agents last February, accused of attempting to steal secrets of United States coastal defenses, the plans of U. S. Navy aircraft carriers, and an air force secret code.

Prosecutor Hardy said today he would make no comment of the number of persons involved in the alleged espionage, nor would he disclose the number of witnesses he would call before the Grand Jury.

"This investigation has been proceeding for some time," he said. "There will be no further statement until the jury has acted."

Atlantic City Hollywood?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 10—Ten motion picture producing companies have been invited to establish Eastern studios in Atlantic City, with free land, and moderate State taxes. The companies are the Columbia, Educational, Grand National, Monogram, Paramount, Twentieth Century-Fox, United Artists, Universal, Warner Brothers, and RKO-Radio organizations.

Canada's Future In Trade Based On Trained Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That interest in the training of young people for industry is of more importance to industry, now and for the future, than at any time in Canadian history was emphasized by F. A. Gaul, retiring Chairman of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the recent annual meeting here.

The future of industry is in the hands of these young students, he declared, as he appealed for more scholarships donated annually by members of the C. M. A. to deserving students of the City's four technical schools. A particularly useful purpose has been served by these scholarships in the past, he said. At one time 75 scholarships of $25 each were donated annually, but in recent years the number has dwindled to about 25.

In spite of the fact a large number of persons are still unemployed, he asserted skilled craftsmen adaptable to industry are in demand.

Attempts are being made to use the Industrial Standards Act for purposes not apparently anticipated or contemplated by the Government, and certainly not by the manufacturers, it was charged in the report of the Executive Committee. With few exceptions the Act has not been invoked by either employees or employers in manufacturing establishments. The opinion is generally held by manufacturers that payment of unduly low wages may be more effectively restrained by minimum-wage legislation than by the Industrial Standards Act.

With regard to municipal taxation, the report stated the burden upon municipal administration for additional welfare services in Toronto has reflected seriously on investment values of real property, as indicated by the limited activity in the construction of new homes.

Small Principality States Sovereignty

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, May 10 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Hoop, Chief of the Government, said yesterday there would be no union of Germany and Liechtenstein, the small principality wedged between Switzerland and Austria.

"This principality is determined to maintain its sovereignty and independence," he added.

The Camera Views the News

Acme

Benjamin Franklin Commemorated

At recent ceremonies in Philadelphia, a bronze tablet was cemented into the sidewalk in front of the site of the original Benjamin Franklin printing shop. J. Hector McNeal, prominent Philadelphia attorney, addressed the audience while a printer, dressed in the garb of Franklin's days, pulled proofs of a proclamation on the original Franklin press, brought from the Franklin Institute for the occasion.

Chemical Aspect Of Engineering: A Popular Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 10—A 13-fold increase in chemical engineering students in American colleges since 1910 finds 12,000 young men and women preparing to enter this field of work at the present time, Dr. Albert B. Newman, Cooper Union chemist, told members of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers assembled here today for their thirtieth meeting. More complete statistics on present freshman enrollment place chemical engineering second only to mechanical in number of students, with electrical engineering third, and civil engineering fourth.

Apparently statistics of enrollment in engineering colleges compiled by the Bureau of Education at the Institute, did not reveal chemical engineers as of sufficient importance to warrant separate listing in 1900, but in 1910 the summary showed 869 chemical engineering students out of a total of 23,241 attending engineering schools.

Some of the factors which have contributed to the growth in demand for chemical engineers were cited by Dr. Newman as follows:

In the petroleum industry, which in some years has employed as many as an eighth of all chemical engineering graduates, high pressure processes for the hydrogenation of low-grade fuel and the use of waste gases have added greatly to our available supplies of high-grade motor fuels. These and other chemical engineering developments have opened up a whole new chemical industry based on petroleum raw materials.

Nowhere has the incidence of chemical engineering brought more startling developments than in paint and varnish manufacture. When du Pont chemists introduced low viscosity nitrocellulose into lacquers, they paved the way for a complete revolution of methods and materials in this industry. Today the widest variety of synthetic resins and solvents and improved pigments are resulting in new and better protective coatings.

Through the stimulating influence and example of Dr. Charles H. Herty, the pulp and paper industry has found important new opportunities in the South. His demonstration laboratory and plant in Savannah, Ga., served to call attention to the southern pines as a great raw material resource for the manufacture of white sulphite as well as kraft paper and newsprint. As a result, more than $200,000,000 has been spent during the past two years in a score of new plants that dot the coast from the Carolinas around the Gulf to Texas. In all these important industrial advances, the chemical engineer has played an increasingly important role.

In modern practice, it seems clear that the chemical engineer must not only have a working quantitative knowledge of the unit operations, but he must also have a sound knowledge of chemistry, physics, mathematics, thermodynamics, and economics. He must have facility in applying physical chemistry to plant processes, particularly in relation to reaction velocities and the graphical calculus used in the interpretation of laboratory and pilot plant data on kinetics of chemical reactions.

New 3-Cent Stamp On Sale June 21

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—A new three-cent stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Constitution's ratification will go on sale at Philadelphia June 21. Its shape, color, and design will be announced later.

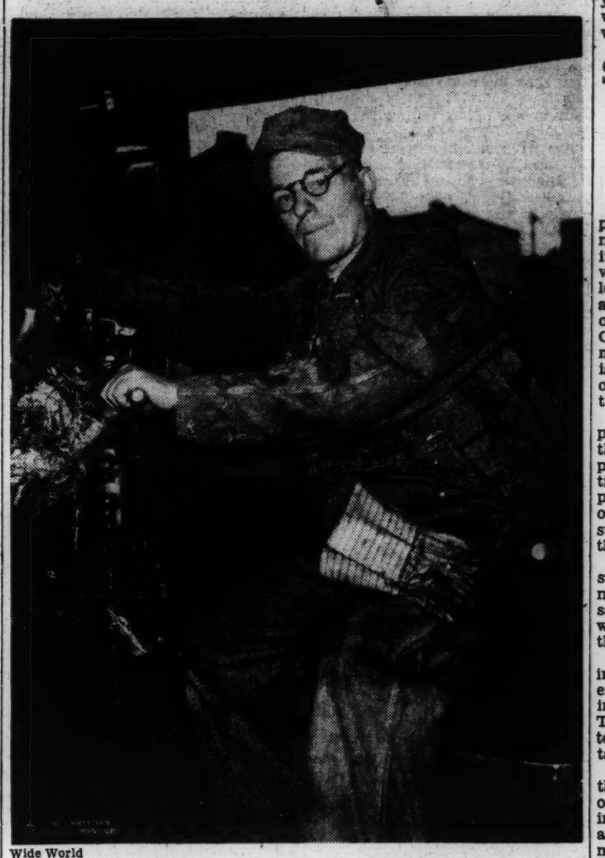
Postmasters throughout the nation have placed orders, meantime, for 10,000,000 of the six-cent air mail stamps, which will inaugurate National Airmail Week next Saturday. First-day covers will be cancelled at Dayton, Ohio, home of Orville and Wilbur Wright, and at St. Petersburg, Fla., scene of the first passenger-carrying flight.

Guided only by bonfires, the pilot of a United Air Lines plane will follow on May 20 a route flown in 1921 by Jack Knight when he made the first night flight of the air mail. The route is from North Platte, Neb., to Chicago. Postal officials will radiocast from the plane.

© Harris & Ewing

Weaver of Two-Country Woof

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, has bought a loom and learned to weave. "We can learn from Norway how better to distribute our wealth; Norway can learn from us ways of creating more wealth," she said on her visit to Washington.



Wide World

Heading for the Last Roundhouse

Andrew Best, after completing 50 years of continuous service in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, takes the throttle of his engine as he pulls out of the Hoboken Passenger Terminal on his last run. But railroaders never really retire.

Georgia Welcomes Guest Officially

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10 (AP)—The State of Georgia has made southern hospitality a Governmental function, and officials say it's working wonders in good will.

Creating the office of State Hostess, Governor E. D. Rivers set it up in the precise center of the Capitol.

The ambassador of hospitality who presides is pretty Mrs. Kathleen Sewell Hogan. Her job is to win friends for Georgia.

"I started with nothing but a desk, telephone on a 'party line', and a bewildered expression," Mrs Hogan smiled. "But now the variety and number of requests has forced an expansion."

Governor Rivers says he feels the personal reception given Capitol visitors by the State Hostess erases any impersonal feeling in Georgians themselves, makes out-of-staters feel at home, and builds strong good will.

"Is the Governor's idea of putting hospitality into Governmental functions working?" the hostess was asked.

Before she could answer a tourist from Indiana, who had spent a day in the Capitol under the Hostess' gracious guidance, breezed by the brass rail office and without warning blurted out: "You sure have one grand State."

Paid Vacations On Increase For Factory Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Thousands of workers in industrial plants throughout the country will have vacations—with pay—this year. More and more establishments each year are deciding that in the long run they gain more than they lose by giving their workers this needed rest without cutting off the pay check.

The Illinois Manufacturers Association, in making public the results of an extended study on this subject, notes that inquiries on the suoject from member firms have increased.

Among the manufacturers with vacation plans, the Association says, are: Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co.; all of the meat packing companies; Illinois Bell Telephone Co.; Commonwealth Edison Co.; Inland Steel Company; Western Union Telegraph Co.; Deere & Company; Sears Roebuck and Company; Montgomery Ward and Company; Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co.; E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company; Corn Products Refining Company; General Foods Corporation; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; Studebaker Corporation; Packard Motor Car Company; Procter and Gamble Company.

A Typical Plan

A typical plan, the association says, is that of Armour and Company which was originally adopted in 1923. Male and female hourly and piece-work employees having at least two years of continuous service, and not more than five, are granted one week's vacation with pay. Those having five years of continous service but less than 20 are entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay.

Male employees having 20 years or more of continuous service are entitled to three weeks' vacation with pay. Female employees having 15 years or more of service are entitled to three weeks' vacation with pay. Continuous service is defined as the service of an employee who has not been absent for a period of over 60 consecutive working days during the preceding five years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. Most of the other vacation plans are on a similar basis.

During 1937 Armour plant people who received vacations numbered 16,087, this number being divided as follows, together with the amount of vacation money involved:

	Number of employees	Amount expended
One week	6,320	$147,825
Two weeks	8,907	426,489
Three weeks	860	64,842
Total vacations	16,087	$639,156

High Average Set

The number of Armour plant employees eligible for one, two or three week vacation periods is 69.15 per cent of the total number employed. This figure exceeds by far the national average for all industries.

Most of the 15,000 employees now on the payroll of the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company, another member of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association will enjoy vacations at the expense of the company in July when the plant will shut down for two weeks except for a skeleton force of about 600. The vacations for shop employees will range from three days, for six months employment, up to two weeks. An employee of one year's service is entitled to one week's vacation with pay and to two weeks after two years' service.

South Carolina State Property Tax Levy Vetoed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Establishing a precedent which some of his opponents contend he is without authority to do, Gov. Olin D. Johnston vetoed the two-mill state property levy carried in the general appropriation bill, which has been an object of controversy in both houses of the General Assembly throughout the measure's progress through the legislative mill. It was the only section of the $12,562,418 act disapproved by the Governor.

Representative Derrick of Marion promptly raised the point of order that the chief executive was not empowered to veto any part of a section of the act, but that his veto power extended to sections or items only. He explained that the levy constituted only a part of Section 1 of the bill.

"I find after careful study of the state's financial condition," Governor Johnston said in his veto message sent to the house, "that we can well afford to give the taxpayers of this state this additional relief.

"At first, I was in favor of retaining a surplus, but I have found from experience that a surplus acts as an incentive to raise appropriations. This being true, the best way to protect the taxpayer's pocketbook is to take off taxes wherever possible.

"I want to call to the attention of this General Assembly that the state of South Carolina has paid off, during the past three years, a deficit of approximately $8,500,000. It is estimated that we will close this fiscal year, June 30, 1938, with a surplus of approximately $2,160,000.

"During my administration, I have advocated a gradual elimination of the entire state property tax and with the state's deficit wiped out, I feel now is the proper time to eliminate the tax in its entirety and give this much needed relief to the taxpayers."

Idleness Declared Back at 1935 Level

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—American Federation of Labor officials declared yesterday that unemployment had increased to about the same level it attained back in 1935.

Figures for March in the last four years, as compiled by the Federation, are: 1938, 11,232,000; 1937, 8,604,000; 1936, 10,482,000; 1935, 11,233,000.

The A. F. of L. figure for March, 1933, described by one official as being "only a rough estimate," was 15,100,000. No figures were available for March, 1934.

Notes for a Balanced Wardrobe
See those glen plaid suits in washable cotton-also tropical worsteds
Slacks-get plenty-have some good ones, too-
need new linen and seer sucker suits for vacation.
Tailor 12-15 says he has new cotton stuff looks like Shetland for sport jackets
Get washable tux-white or tan coat? navy blue trousers
A Practical Way for a Man to
Keep Cool—
Look Smart—
Save Clothes Care
During the Summer Months
The merchants call it a balanced wardrobe—but you'll call it plain good common sense. The idea is to have enough Summer suits—really COOL ones—so you always have a spick-and-span outfit, whatever the occasion. A man who plans a balanced wardrobe won't face a heat wave with his only cool suit at the laundry.
Then, there's economy. Then your suits can "rest" between wearings, they are spared too-frequent laundering and pressing. Men's clothing stores and tailors who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are bountifully equipped now to help you plan a well-balanced Summer wardrobe.

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Safety Drive On In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 10—An intensive drive to make Philadelphia's streets safer is being carried on during the current month. Mayor S. Davis Wilson recently proclaimed the period, "Traffic Safety Month."

A visual and general educational program will include these features:

1. A "safety mile" on North Broad Street with signs at intervals reminding motorists and pedestrians of hazards. No fatalities occurred in a similar zone in last year's "Safety Month."
2. Inter-district competition among police stations for accident reduction.
3. Installation of microphones for safety talks and demonstrations at street corners in busy districts.

"Keep Alive—Stop, Look and Live," the slogan for the safety drive, will be emblazoned in electric lights on City Hall, displayed on all equipment of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and used by various co-operative groups, including the American Legion.

In issuing his proclamation, Mayor Wilson pointed out that safety drives in Philadelphia made in co-operation with the police, the traffic Bureau, and civic leaders have resulted in bringing the city into the front ranks from standpoint of safety.

"In 1935," he declared, "Philadelphia ranked in 19th place among these major cities reporting traffic fatalities. In 1936 we reduced our accidents so that Philadelphia rose to second place among major cities in street safety. The last four months have been singular in the reduction of the number of traffic fatalities compared with the same months of the previous year. We intend to continue this record."

First Steel Union To Vote on C. I. O.

PITTSBURGH, May 10 (AP)—The first union in steel—the craft-organized Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—will tackle the question of permanent affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization through a national referendum of nearly 6,000 workers.

John L. Lewis, militant C. I. O. leader, sought and received the support of the Association for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, which has pushed the organization of all steel workers on a mass industrial basis.

But while pledging moral support, the Association did not offer permanent alliance, preferring to retain the identity of its 54 lodges scattered through the East, Midwest and South.

Meantime, the S. W. O. C., under Philip Murray, National Chairman, signed the world's No. 1 steel producer, the United States Steel Corporation, and other steel firms, great and small.

More than 300 "new" Amalgamated lodges were set up to take care of the S. W. O. C. membership, estimated at nearly 500,000 by union leaders. Rumors that the two unions would affiliate have been heard here frequently.

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The Home Forum

'Land Ho!'

IT WAS one of those brisk spring days, neither too warm nor too cool, that tempts even city dwellers to plant window boxes and scratch up those tiny plots of land that they ambitiously describe as lawns. But Mr. Meggis, whose suburban residence offers him wider opportunities, was wandering about aimlessly, doing nothing.

"Looking things over," he remarked with a shade of apology in his tone.

"I should think that by now you would know pretty well what you have," I remarked, for the Meggis estate is not extensive.

But Mr. Meggis paid no attention. "Yes," he said finally, "what I need is more land." He looked about him with a speculative eye. The primly fenced properties of his neighbors were a decorous warning against border forays. Yet apparently Mr. Meggis was not considering forcible annexation.

♪ ♪ ♪

"YES," HE REPEATED thoughtfully, as if communing with himself, "about fifteen acres would do it. A bit of a woodlot to supply the fireplace. A sizable garden. A few fruit trees. A berry patch. Some grape vines. A man would feel that he had something then."

I looked first at Mr. Meggis and then at his garden, which still awaited the touch of the spade. "If you had to take care of it all yourself, I suspect that you would feel you had something," I suggested.

For the first time, Mr. Meggis seemed aware of my presence. "Quite a job it would be, wouldn't it?" he agreed cheerfully. "You always would have plenty ahead of you." He paused for a moment, as if to weigh the problem, and then went on. "But this is one of the pleasures of owning your house. You're never at a loss for something to do."

As I remembered the tasks awaiting my own attention, I found no cause for disagreement with the number of things to be done, though I might have challenged the description of them as pleasure. I thought in particular of wood that was to be cut and a bit of grading that was started, but not finished.

"The more you do," continued Mr. Meggis with rising enthusiasm, "the more there seems to be waiting. I have started in one corner of my place and, before I finished, have found myself at the other end of the lot doing something else that seemed necessary, if I was to handle the first job properly. Curious, isn't it? Sometimes the first job gets left hanging in the air."

Both of us silently ruminated on this problem, but neither of us could suggest a satisfactory answer.

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"DID YOU EVER watch a painter in your house?" asked Mr. Meggis finally. "If he has three rooms to do, he never finishes one at a time. No, sir; he keeps them all upset and shifts from one to another."

I did not see much help for Mr. Meggis's dilemma in the analogy, but I did not press the point.

"We had a painter once," Mr. Meggis resumed, "who was something of a philosopher. He had it pretty well worked out. Yes, sir, he was a shrewd fellow. 'People are always glad to see us come,' he said, 'and they're always glad to see us go.'"

Mr. Meggis chuckled appreciatively. "Maybe," he suggested, "that's the way with our own chores. It's interesting to start them, and it's a satisfaction when they're finished."

Again he stopped to consider. "The difficulty, I suppose," he ventured, "is that so many of them wait so long before they are finished."

"Yes," I agreed, "and so many of them are never started."

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"THE SOLUTION," SAID Mr. Meggis firmly, "is a bigger place."

I was aware that Mr. Meggis likes to talk in paradoxes, but this was a little too much. "You can't keep up with what you have now," I reminded him, looking pointedly at his garden, "and yet you propose to take on more."

"I don't propose to take on more," Mr. Meggis explained meekly. "I was just considering. But there is something to be said for it."

Mr. Meggis looked around for a likely example. "That apple tree," he began, "if I want to spray it, I should have a sprayer. But who wants to buy a sprayer for one apple tree? So I don't spray it. But I keep thinking I should spray it. When I should be doing something else, I wonder how I can spray it. If I had several apple trees, I would get a sprayer as a matter of course, and the job would be done in the time that I spend now thinking about it."

Mr. Meggis looked at me inquiringly; but, before I could object, he hurried along with his argument. "I have half a dozen rose bushes. When they need to be sprayed, what do I do?"

"Decide not to get a sprayer," I suggested disrespectfully.

"No, you can get a small one for roses," he explained patiently. "But, when I start to mix the spray, what happens? The formula is printed in terms of gallons, and all that I want is a couple of pints. So I prepare more than I need and, when I'm finished, I hunt for something to hold what is left until I want it again. When another time comes, I never can find it. Either it has evaporated or it has just plain disappeared. But, if I had dozens of rose bushes—" Meggis obviously was growing expansive "—I would use it all up at once and that difficulty would be solved. Yes, about fifteen acres would do it."

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"MEGGIS," I INTERRUPTED, "you are indulging in day dreams. Fifteen acres might meet such minor difficulties as sprayers, but there are other considerations. If you had fifteen acres in this village, it would cost you a pretty penny. And if you moved farther out of the city, you would spend most of the morning getting to work and most of the afternoon getting back. Then you would have less time than you do now to consider your problems, to say nothing of getting anything done on the fifteen acres."

The glow on Mr. Meggis's face faded. "That," he said with resignation, "is why I stay here."

The daylight also was fading as Mr. Meggis moved toward his house. But cheerfulness returned as he began to put away the tools that he had not used. "Now that I have studied things out a bit," he remarked, "I'll start on that garden tomorrow. Maybe fifteen acres would be a trifle large. Perhaps I'd better cultivate what I have more carefully. That's the thing for me—intensive cultivation."

EDWIN F. MELVIN

BY COURTESY of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EARLY MORNING, MÉGÈVE: *An Oil Painting by W. Bryan Binns*

ONE memory of Mégève is of staying in a clean new châlet, waking every morning to the tinkle of bells as the cows and goats were taken out to pasture by a peasant girl. Of a clear mountain stream that ran close by, and of the pure glacier-cooled air.

It was good to set out early for a quick walk round the village, to find its most delectable angles against a background of vast shadowy mountains. It was good to breathe that cool morning freshness and watch the long shafts of sunlight creep down the hills, picking out the village point after point, in silvery sparkling light.

Impossible to sit down and paint; things were too exciting and bewildering! To paint things "set" before one is one thing, to sit down and paint nature in her most joyous and exciting aspects is quite another. Nature refused to be "set." No language of art can quite convey the secret of the exhilaration she imparts. The best one could do was to make some rapid scribbled notes of tone, color and feeling and, in the more prosaic hour of midday, to make a careful drawing of facts. Later, brush in hand, the whole scene was reassembled from notes, feeling, and memory in the painting "Early Morning, Mégève."

Bee Line

THERE is no creature with which man has surrounded himself that seems so much like a product of civilization, so much like the result of development on special lines and in special fields, as the honey-bee. Indeed, a colony of bees, with their neatness and love of order, their division of labor, their public spiritedness, their thrift, their complex economies, and their inordinate love of gain, seems as far removed from a condition of rude nature as does a walled city or a cathedral town.

Our native bee, on the other hand, "the burly, dozing bumble-bee," affects one more like the rude, untutored savage. He has learned nothing from experience. He lives from hand to mouth. He luxuriates in time of plenty, and he starves in time of scarcity. He lives in a rude nest or in a hole in the ground, and in small communities; he builds a few deep cells or sacks in which he stores a little honey and bee-bread for his young, but as a worker in wax he is of the most primitive and awkward.

The Indian regarded the honey-bee as an ill-omen. She was the white man's fly. In fact she was the epitome of the white man himself. She had the white man's craftiness, his industry, his architectural skill, his neatness and love of system, his foresight; and above all, his eager, miserly habits. The honey-bee's great ambition is to be rich, to lay up great stores, to possess the sweet of every flower that blooms. She is more than provident. Enough will not satisfy her; she must have all that she can get by hook or by crook. She comes from the oldest country, Asia, and thrives best in the most fertile and long-settled lands.

Yet the fact remains that the honey-bee is essentially a wild creature, and never has been and cannot be thoroughly domesticated. Its proper home is the woods, and thither every new swarm counts on going; and thither many do go in spite of the care and watchfulness of the bee-keeper. . . .

Apparently, every swarm of bees before it leaves the parent hive sends out exploring parties to look up the future home. The woods and groves are searched through and through, and no doubt the privacy of many a squirrel and many a wood mouse is intruded upon. What cozy nooks and retreats they do spy out, so much more attractive than the painted hive in the garden, so much cooler in summer and so much warmer in winter!—From "Birds and Bees," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Lilac Tide

Branches of lilac, caught in the embrace
Of crystal water in a crystal vase,
Let me bend down and hold my face
Cool in the shadows of your purple lace.

But I forgot.
Or did I ever know?
There is no rest here, but a wave.

No rest,
But some swift urgent wave whose crest
Surges about my head.

It leaves a scented foam
Of distant lilacs
In a distant land called home.
Lift the head now. Be brave.

E. S. L.

Discovering a Great Cathedral

THE pleasantest thing in life is doubtless the pleasantness that has found one off one's guard—though if I was off my guard in arriving at Wells it could only have been by the effect of a frivolous want of information. I knew in a general way that this ancient little town had a great cathedral to produce, but I was far from suspecting the intensity of the impression that awaited me. The immense predominance of the Minster towers, as you see them from the approaching train over the clustered houses at their feet, gives you indeed an intimation of its character, suggests that the city is nothing if not sanctified; but I can wish the traveler no better fortune than to stroll forth in the early evening with as large a reserve of ignorance as my own, and treat himself to an hour of discoveries. I was lodged on the edge of the Cathedral lawn and had only to pass beneath one of the three crumbling Priory gates which enclose it, and cross the vast grassy oval, to stand before a minster-front which ranks among the three or four in England. Wells Cathedral is extremely fortunate in being approached by this wide green level, on which the spectator may loiter and stroll to and fro and shift his standpoint to his heart's content. The spectator who does not hesitate to avail himself of his privilege of unlimited fastidiousness might indeed pronounce it too isolated for perfect picturesqueness—too uncontrasted with the profane architecture of the human homes for which it pleads to the skies. But Wells is in fact not a city with a cathedral for central feature; it is a cathedral with a little city gathered at the base and forming hardly more than an extension of the spacious close. You feel everywhere the presence of the beautiful church. . . . The main beauty of Wells Cathedral, to my mind, is not its more or less visible wealth of detail, but its singularly charming tone of colour, an even, sober, mouse-like grey invests it from summit to base, deepening nowhere to the melancholy black of your truly romantic Gothic, but showing as yet none of the spotty brightness of renovation. It is a wonderful fact that the great towers, from their lofty outlook, see never a factory chimney—those cloud-compelling spires which so often break the charm of the softest English horizons; and the general atmosphere of Wells seemed to me, for some reason, peculiarly luminous and sweet.—From "English Hours," by HENRY JAMES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Intelligence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"INTELLIGENCE is omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence. It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle,—Life, Truth, and Love,—named God." Thus writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 469 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

What an illuminating and comforting statement is this to those who have hitherto believed that intelligence is material, possessed in large measure by a favored few, and in a limited degree by less fortunate individuals! How completely the true definition of intelligence shatters man-made theories that environment, heredity, physical culture, or age have any influence on its abundance!

As "the primal and eternal quality" of God, whom Christian Science, in accord with the teachings of Christ Jesus, reveals as the divine Father of all, intelligence naturally belongs by reflection to all the children of God in equal measure. As a spiritual quality, derived exclusively from God, intelligence cannot wane, be lost, or limited. It is ever present, ever operative, because God is all-inclusive Mind, the only cause and creator. When we understand this spiritual fact, we see that intelligence is not spasmodic, depending on a belief in physical or mental fitness. Rather do we learn in Christian Science that intelligence is truly expressed in health, strength, wisdom, and harmony.

In solving every human problem the master Christian utilized the highest expression of intelligence, the practical understanding that God is All. He knew and proved that there is no life apart from God, and that sickness, sin, and limitation of any kind are the results of ignorance of God and of the spiritual nature of man, the image and likeness of God.

At the early age of twelve, Jesus evinced so intelligent a grasp of spiritual facts that when he was sitting with the doctors of law in the temple listening to them, and asking them questions, they were astonished at his understanding. "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" he asked (Luke 2:49), when his mother and Joseph sought him. Even as a boy he knew that his business was to glorify God through understanding, and helping others to understand and prove, man's sonship with God.

Later, after entering upon his wonderful healing ministry of awakening ignorant, sick, and sin-filled humanity to the realization of man's heritage of freedom, the Master expounded the Scriptures with so much authority that his hearers in the temple said (John 7:15), "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" The knowledge of man's forever oneness with God, divine Mind, enabled Jesus to understand the practical import of the Scriptures, and to prove his understanding by healing the sick, feeding hungry multitudes, and raising the dead. Both of these incidents show that Jesus recognized the source of all intelligence to be God—therefore boundless, and ever available to men.

Perhaps in our own experience we have at times felt discouraged, fearful, and falsely sensitive, believing that we lacked the intelligence which our work demanded and which someone else had in abundance. Perhaps we have allowed such fear to hamper our progress in our profession or career, causing us to spend much time dwelling upon what we felt to be an insurmountable problem. How greatly comforted we can be when we learn through the teachings of Christian Science that the only thing that is wrong is our limited, unhappy, unintelligent, false belief about God and man. When spiritual understanding replaces the belief that man is mortal, subject to failure, lack, or sickness, with the realization that man is immortal, possessing by reflection all that belongs to his Maker, health, happiness, and true success are assured.

No human problem is incapable of solution, and nothing is too good to be experienced in our lives, when we consistently realize that intelligence and good have their source in God, the one Mind. The success of right endeavor, the establishment of permanent health, and a life full of unselfed happiness and joy are at hand for all who acquaint themselves with God.

Neither dullness nor overexertion can be admitted as real when one knows God to be the all-knowing, all-active, ever-restful Mind. The power to think and act rightly increases as one increasingly relies on Mind's infinite control of man and the universe. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 128 of Science and Health, "Business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity," adding: "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

First Spring in Town

It is, no more, what must be done
But what he must do—now the sun
Sends glowing warmth into the soil.
Age leaves him still the urge to toil
In rich loam, slowly leaning down
Above it—his first spring in town.
He uses all the space he can
Behind his house, and stops to plan
Each row for all his hoard of seeds—
And shakes his head. The things he needs
Are here, regardless of the space—
The feel of sun and soil, a place
For seeds to grow, with him a part
Of waking earth. Once he could start
Long furrows to the sun—but now
The sun is still upon his brow.
Once wide fields gave his youth its space
To grow—now warmth is on his face,
Above his garden, small and neat.
About him still the bird songs greet
The morning. In his heart the song
Of life, still beautiful and strong,
Moves on with simple lasting things . . .
And so he works away and sings
Just to himself, contented near
The earth . . . in his small garden here.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Intelligenz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„INTELLIGENZ ist Allwissenheit, Allgegenwart und Allmacht. Sie ist die uranfängliche und ewige Eigenschaft des unendlichen Gemüts, des dreieinigen Prinzips—Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe—Gott genannt", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 469 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift".

Was für eine aufklärende und ermutigende Feststellung dies doch für diejenigen ist, die bisher geglaubt haben, daß Intelligenz materiell sei, und daß sie nur einigen Begünstigten in großem Maße, weniger Glücklichen dagegen in begrenztem Umfange zugedacht sei! Wie vollständig doch die wahre Bestimmung des Begriffs Intelligenz die menschlichen Theorien erschüttert, daß Umgebung, Vererbung, Körperpflege oder Alter die Unermeßlichkeit der Intelligenz beeinflussen können!

Als „die uranfängliche und ewige Eigenschaft" Gottes, den die Christliche Wissenschaft in Übereinstimmung mit den Lehren Christi Jesu als den göttlichen Vater aller enthüllt, gehört Intelligenz naturgemäß allen Kindern Gottes durch Widerspiegelung in gleichem Maße. Als geistige Eigenschaft, die ausschließlich von Gott stammt, kann Intelligenz nicht abnehmen, nicht verlorengehen oder begrenzt sein. Sie ist immer gegenwärtig und immer am Werke, weil Gott das allumfassende Gemüt, der einzige Urheber und Schöpfer ist. Wenn wir diese geistige Tatsache verstehen, sehen wir, daß Intelligenz keine krampfhaften Anstrengungen macht und nicht von einem Glauben an körperliche oder geistige Tauglichkeit abhängig ist. Vielmehr lernen wir in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen, daß Intelligenz in Gesundheit, Stärke, Weisheit und Harmonie wahrhaft zum Ausdruck kommt.

Beim Lösen jedes menschlichen Problems wandte der Meisterchrist den höchsten Ausdruck der Intelligenz, das praktische Verständnis, daß Gott das All ist, an. Er wußte und bewies, daß es kein von Gott getrenntes Leben gibt, und daß Krankheit, Sünde und Begrenzung jeder Art die Folgen der Unkenntnis Gottes und des geistigen Wesens des Menschen, des Bildes und Gleichnisses Gottes, ist.

Schon als 12jähriger Knabe legte Jesus ein solch intelligentes Erfassen geistiger Tatsachen an den Tag, daß sich die Schriftgelehrten über sein Verständnis wunderten, als er bei ihnen im Tempel saß, ihnen zuhörte und Fragen an sie richtete. „Wisset ihr nicht, daß ich sein muß in dem, das meines Vaters ist?" (Luk. 2, 49), fragte er, als seine Mutter und Joseph ihn fanden. Schon als Knabe wußte er, daß es seine Aufgabe war, Gott durch das Verständnis der Gottessohnschaft des Menschen zu verherrlichen und anderen zu helfen, diese Sohnschaft zu verstehen und zu beweisen.

Später, nachdem der Meister sein wunderbares Heilungswerk begonnen hatte, die unwissende, kranke und sündige Menschheit zur Verwirklichung der ererbten Freiheit des Menschen zu erwecken, legte er die Heilige Schrift mit solchem Scharfsinn aus, daß seine Zuhörer im Tempel sagten (Joh. 7, 15): „Wie kann dieser die Schrift, so er sie doch nicht gelernt hat?" Die Kenntnis des ewigen Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, befähigte Jesus, die praktische Bedeutung der Heiligen Schrift zu verstehen und sein Verständnis durch Heilen der Kranken, durch Speisen hungriger Volksversammlungen und durch Auferwecken der Toten zu beweisen. Beide Begebenheiten zeigen, daß Jesus Gott als die unbegrenzte und den Menschen immer zu Gebote stehende Quelle aller Intelligenz erkannte.

Vielleicht waren wir selber schon manchmal verzagt, furchtsam und irrtümlich empfindlich, indem wir glaubten, daß wir der Intelligenz ermangeln, die unsere Arbeit erfordert und die jemand anders in Fülle besitze. Vielleicht haben wir diese Furcht unsern Fortschritt in unserem Beruf oder in unserer Laufbahn hindern lassen, indem wir viel Zeit mit Nachdenken über etwas vergeudeten, was wir für ein unüberwindliches Problem hielten. Wie ermutigt wir doch sein können, wenn wir durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft erfahren, daß das einzige, was falsch ist, unser begrenzter, unglücklicher, unintelligenter, falscher Glaube über Gott und den Menschen ist! Wenn geistiges Verständnis den Glauben, daß der Mensch sterblich, dem Mißerfolg, dem Mangel oder der Krankheit unterworfen sei, durch die Erkenntnis ersetzt, daß der Mensch unsterblich ist, da er durch Widerspiegelung alles seinem Schöpfer Gehörige besitzt, sind Gesundheit, Glück und wahrer Erfolg gesichert.

Kein menschliches Problem ist unlösbar, und nichts ist zu gut, um es im Leben nicht zu erfahren, wenn wir uns beharrlich vergegenwärtigen, daß Intelligenz und Gutes ihren Ursprung in Gott, dem einen Gemüt, haben. Der Erfolg rechten Strebens, die Erlangung dauernder Gesundheit und ein Leben voll selbstloser Glückseligkeit und Freude sind für alle vorhanden, sie sich mit Gott vertraut machen.

Weder Stumpfheit noch Überarbeitung kann als wirklich zugegeben werden, wenn man weiß, daß Gott das allwissende, allwirkende, immer ruhevolle Gemüt ist. Die Kraft, recht zu denken und recht zu handeln, nimmt zu, wenn man sich in zunehmendem Maße darauf verläßt, daß der Mensch und das Weltall unaufhörlich unter der Obhut des Gemüts stehen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 128 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Geschäftsleute und hochgebildete Gelehrte haben an sich erfahren, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Ausdauer und ihre mentalen Kräfte erhöht, ihre Menschenkenntnis erweitert, ihnen Scharfsinn und Auffassungsvermögen verleiht und sie in den Stand setzt, über ihre gewöhnliche Leistungsfähigkeit hinauszugehen". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Eine Kenntnis der Wissenschaft des Seins entwickelt die latenten Fähigkeiten und Möglichkeiten des Menschen. Sie erweitert die Atmosphäre des Gedankens, indem sie den Sterblichen weitere und höhere Gebiete erschließt. Sie erhebt den Denker in seine ureigene Sphäre der Einsicht und Scharfsichtigkeit".

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Spring Reaping

The moon's
Bright gold is now
New fashioned to a slim
Sharp sickle reaping the winter harvest
Of stars.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1938

Bridges Calls Spending Plan U.S. 'Swindle'

'Vote-Buying Scheme' Is Charged by Senator in N. H. Address

To G. O. P. Women

President Is Blamed for Slump—'Face-Saving' Effort Is Seen

CONCORD, N. H., May 10 (AP)—U. S. Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire today termed governmental spending under the New Deal "a vote-buying scheme and as put forth by the President of the United States, nothing more than a national swindle."

In an address prepared for delivery before a gathering sponsored by the Republican Women's Clubs of New Hampshire, Senator Bridges asserted many New Deal measures have been intended to save President Roosevelt's face.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt," he said, "has one chief characteristic of the Oriental—his face must be saved. Not once has he admitted he was wrong. Not once in nearly six years has any proposal of Franklin D. Roosevelt ever been allowed to go sour. Something has always been done to save his face and most of these face-saving gestures have been to the serious detriment of the country."

Senator Bridges discussed at considerable length the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the President's plan for expanding the Supreme Court, wage and hour bills, the defeated reorganization bill and taxation, but the recently suggested $4,500,000,000 Federal program of spending and lending to improve business was the chief topic of his address.

Name Held Unimportant

Senator Bridges said it mattered little if the program be called "pump priming" or "a trigger to set off private enterprise."

"The Administration," he said, "won't agree to earmark this huge fund because if a New Deal pet is having a hard time in one State they have got to throw more money his way. They don't want to set a time limit for spending because enough must be spent or contracted to be spent before the November elections.

"The reasons for the Roosevelt depression are the policies of the President of the United States himself and any change, amendment, or repeal of laws or bills, which include his pet proposals, would show a loss of face."

Senator Bridges said the present tax bill best illustrated his statement, declaring two of the greatest menaces to recovery in the field of taxes were the corporate surplus tax and the capital gains tax.

Labor Act Criticized

"Another undoubted cause of the present Roosevelt depression," he continued, "is the attitude of the Federal Administration in the field of employer-employee difficulties. The National Labor Relations Act is a vicious, one-sided piece of legislation."

Asserting "the people realize the Roosevelt Administration is on the run on a hundred fronts," Senator Bridges said:

"The New Dealers must be driven from power, the bureaucrats must be chased from the temples. We must go forth and from this hour until election, we must fight tooth and nail, not only for our country but for our heritage of freedom and liberty which can only be preserved by a change in government. It is more im-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Hurley's G. O. P. Probe Is Ridiculed by Bowker

In Boston Today

Jobs Filling Now In Dual Inquiry

Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) today ridiculed Governor Hurley's own investigation of the number of civil service positions filled in Republican Administrations since 1920 through non-competitive examinations.

Representative Bowker is a member of the Legislative Committee probing the State Unemployment Compensation Commission's job-filling tactics under Governor Hurley.

The Governor had previously tried to make the Legislature look into the Republican method of filling positions and when they refused, he started his own investigation.

"Apparently the Governor can't take it," declared Representative Bowker.

Named to the committee by the Governor were Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; William H. Doyle, Director of Personnel, and Frank A. Bayrd, Asso-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Motion to Squash Denied to Dolan

BULLETIN

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick this afternoon denied the motion to quash the conspiracy section in the contempt complaint charging former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan with attempted jury "fixing."

A similar motion filed by Attorney Francis X. Hurley for J. Walter Quinn was also denied.

In connection with the contempt proceedings against Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer, Joseph P. Butler of Winthrop was held in $1,000 bail as a material witness today by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick.

District Attorney William J. Foley made no statement in takipg this action, beyond remarking that Mr. Butler "was the man Mr. Doyle (Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney) had contacted in New Hampshire."

In the motion to quash Timothy F. Callahan and Edward M. Dangle represented the former City Treasurer.

City of Salisbury Cargo Is Held Up

Although the cargo of the British freighter City of Salisbury—wrecked at the entrance to Boston Harbor on a rock uncharted on Government maps is being landed temporarily, solely as the result of the disaster, officials have refused the owners permission to carry it on to its destination at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Norfolk. The owners, the Ellerman-City Line, have been unsuccessful in their attempt to obtain a waiver of the law forbidding any foreign vessel to engage in transporting goods or passengers from one American port to another.

As a result of the ruling the City of Hereford, which put in at Boston yesterday on its way to the same American ports for which the City of Salisbury was bound, was unable to carry away any of the salvaged cargo except a small quantity destined for Montreal, Canada. The remainder must be shipped by rail or by American-owned ships, when available.

Malamton Cargo Coming to Boston

The first of the cargo to reach Boston from the freighter Malamton, grounded on April 26 on Block Island, arrived today on the barge Charles H. Shaw. Railroad ties and telegraph poles and cross arms made up the bulk of it.

The vessel, which is owned by the C. D. Mallory Line, went ashore while on the way from Jacksonville, Fla., to Boston and Portland, Maine. The remainder of the cargo is being lightered as fast as possible.

French Sloop Greeted in Boston

A salute of guns at the outer harbor and again a few moments later at the Navy Yard—both salvos answered by shore batteries—apprised Boston this morning of the arrival of the French sloop Ville d'Ys on her annual visit from the International Ice Patrol on the Grand Banks.

Lieut. Roy D. Williams,, aide to Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, boarded the sloop to welcome Capt. J. E. M. Pont, commander of the d'Ys, who later made an official call upon the Commandant of the Yard and upon Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. He was accompanied by the French Consul.

The d'Ys carries a complement of 125 officers and men. She will remain here until May 20; then return to the Grand Banks. A social program has been arraigned.

Fighters in Spain 'Vagrants' in U. S.

Two young American veterans of the war in Spain, who arrived in Boston as stowaways on a collier from Barcelona on Sunday and were held pending investigation of their citizenship by Miss Mary H. Ward, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, were turned over to Boston police on charges of vagrancy today after their status as American citizens had been established.

They were Karl Reed of Hammondton, N. J., and Gustave Kliegerof New York City. They had been serving with the loyalist forces.

375 Tons Canned Meats Are Docked

One of the largest cargoes of canned meats ever to come from South American ports to Boston arrived today on the Satartia of the American Republics Line. On board were 23,738 cases of corned beef, roast beef, briskets, and other meats, weighing nearly 750,000 pounds altogether.

The Satartia, which came from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Santos, also brought quantities of quebracho extract, used in tanning leather, and some hides, skins, wool, and coffee beans.

N. E. Planning Exhibit at Fair

By the use of an old square-rigged ship, masts towering 120 feet into the air, and a wharf near by typical of the days when Yankee ports hailed argosies from the Seven Seas, New England expects to get her share of advertising and promotion from the 50,000,000 visitors at New York's World's Fair.

Plans for this promotion were explained at the luncheon today of the Advertising Club of Boston, at which Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, described New England's opportunities and Charles C. Green of New York, Corporate Secretary of the World's Fair, outlined building progress for the international ex-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Anti-Saloon Group in R. I. Begins Drive

Program Is Said to Have the Backing of the Beverage Board

Dunford Is Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10—Liquor conditions as they affect local and national prosperity and their influence on the advancement of education were assailed here as the Rhode Island branch of the Anti-Saloon League of America opened an extensive dry campaign.

The program is said to have the endorsement of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission, which has advocated numerous reforms during the past year, although few have received the support of the General Assembly.

Leaders of an association of Rhode Island liquor dealers recently charged that a member of the Senate sought money to have a measure tightening the present statutes taken from a committee. The charges are being investigated by Attorney General John P. Hartigan.

Dunford Speaks

Edward B. Dunford, acting President of the Anti-Saloon League of America, was the principal speaker at a meeting held in Mathewson Street Methodist Church yesterday.

"It is beginning to dawn on the American people that they cannot drink themselves into prosperity," he declared.

"We now have a national drink bill estimated at $5,000,000,000 annually, just about the same amount the President is requesting to prime the business pump," he continued.

"The original stimulus brought to business following the repeal of prohibition is now largely lost. The business man is beginning to feel the competition of the liquor seller's dollar for the consumer's. The taxpayer is beginning to question whether revenue from liquor taxes is an asset, in view of the mounting social costs from effects of the consumption of liquor."

Mr. Dunford concluded by urging more adequate scientific temperance education to minimize existing abuses and decrease national expenditures for drink.

Laid to Liquor

The Rev. James V. Claypool, of East Providence, laid both an increase in crime and decreased school attendance to drunkenness. Out of the total number of persons committed to Federal prisons, the percentage committed for liquor offenses has jumped from about 26 per cent in 1927, a dry year, to 52 per cent in 1936, he said. Sixty-nine per cent of the persons on parole were liquor law violators, he concluded.

Turning to local conditions, the Rev. Harold L. Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, described drinking of college students as alarming. He said that in some rooms were lines of empty bottles. He also criticized some members of the faculty for their lack of temperance action.

Others who addressed the gathering were the Rev. Elden G. Bucklin and the Rev. Gerald M. Kendall of Central Falls.

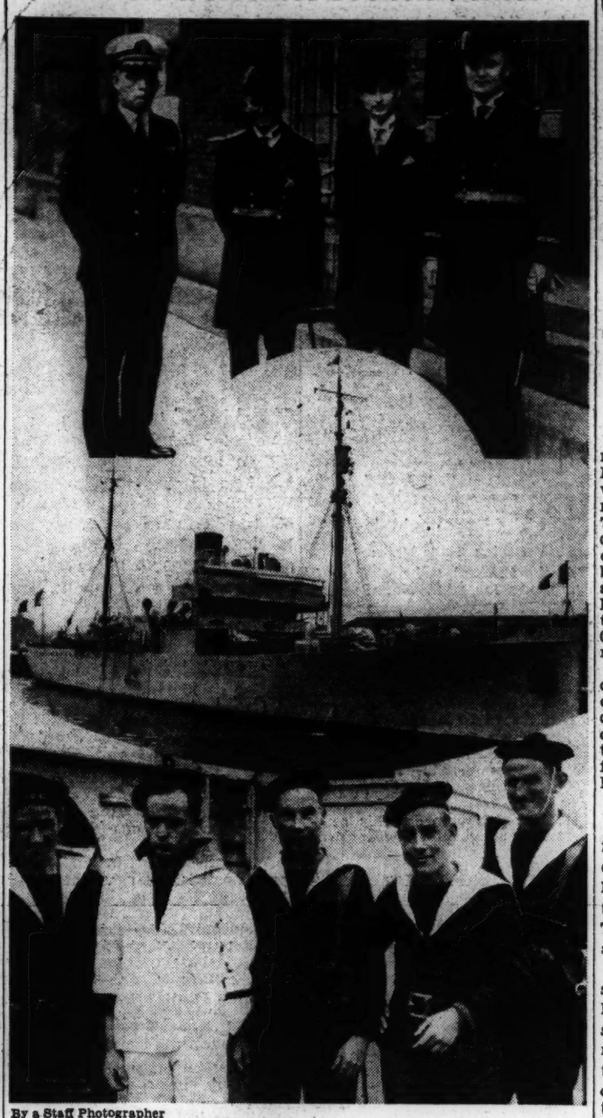
Four Mill Trustees Offer to Resign

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 10 (AP)—Union leaders today hailed as a "step in the right direction" an offer of four of five trustees of the Propper-McCallum Hosiery Company to resign and permit others to settle labor difficulties which have shut down the plant.

The employees took a voluntary 12½ per cent wage cut last year when the company was reorganized and refused to take another reduction now. The firm employs approximately 750 workers.

The trustees' statement warned the controversy might result in liquidation. The fifth trustee, George B. McCallum, did not join in his associates' offer to transfer control to other hands. The firm was reorganized last fall, when citizens subscribed more than a quarter of a million dollars and the company received a similar amount from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Boston Welcomes French Visitor



By a Staff Photographer

The Sloop Ville d'Ys at Navy Yard

Top, Left to Right—Capt. Charles C. Soule, Chief of Staff of Boston Navy Yard; Capt. J. E. M. Pont, Commander of the Sloop; François Briere, French Consul; Lieut. J. E. F. Vessiers of the Sloop Officers
Center—The French Sloop Ville d'Ys
Lower—Group of French Sailors Off the Ville d'Ys

Vermont High Court Relieves Cities of Flood Control Cost

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 10—Twenty-two municipalities in the Winooski River Valley were relieved of paying a pro-rata share of the cost of flood control projects already completed, under a ruling of the Vermont Supreme Court, handed down on Wednesday. The opinion, read by Associate Justice John S. Buttles, ruled unconstitutional a provision of the Public Works Act which empowered the Public Service Commission to apportion the total cost among the respective towns and cities in the Valley. It declared that delegation of authority by the General Assembly "must not encroach on strictly legislative functions."

There were 22 municipalities interested in the action before the Supreme Court and total assessments of $340,000 were to be divided among them for expenses incurred for acquisition of dam and camp sites and other property rights.

Waterbury led the legal attack on the unconstitutionality of the assessment provision of the act and was later joined by Montpelier, Barre, and South Burlington. Costs incurred were in connection with the erection of flood control dams at Wrightsville, East Barre, and Montpelier.

When the Public Works Act was passed by the General Assembly the provision for division of costs among municipalities located in the Winooski Valley precipitated one of the major floor battles of the last session. Representatives of those towns and cities argued that flood control in the Winooski Valley benefited the whole State and that the State therefore should pay the cost for land, easements, and rights of way. Gathering considerable support from the remaining uninterested towns, the measure with the assessment provision was enacted by a substantial majority.

Rails Only Junk?

A permanent injunction was granted by the Court in the case of the American Steel and Iron Company of Boston against five farmers who sought to prevent the Company from removing rails as junk from the lines of the defunct West River Railroad. It had been attempted to prevent removal of the rails on the ground that the original deeds for the railroad right of way called for reversion of the property if the line was ever abandoned.

Women's Clubs to Meet

The Vermont Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will meet here May 14 and 15. Representation is expected from clubs in Barre, Newport, Derby Line, St. Johnsbury, and White River Junction. Miss Isabel Claridge, Treasurer of the National Federation will be the principal speaker, addressing the convention on "Our Town's Business."

Drop in Old-Age Grants

A reduction of 136 in the number of Old Age Assistance grants has been announced for the month by Director W. Arthur Simpson. There will be further reductions by at least 100 before July payments are made, he stated. The active case load has been reviewed, Simpson said, and such adjustments and reductions as are indicated by seasonal changes during the next few months will be made. These adjustments, he added, will not greatly affect assistance payments which are indicated on a basis of need.

Opposition Rallies In Drive to Block $76,055,000 Budget

Boston Leads Cities in Campaign Against New Increase

Tobin Makes Plea to House

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced that Richard Whitcomb, Director of Boston's Municipal Survey Committee, will give a state-wide radio address over Station WBZ at 7:45 tonight in which he will point out how "very seriously" this increase in the budget, to be paid for by an increase of the State tax, affects the budget and tax rates of local governments. He will then ask the Legislature to vote down the $5,000,000 increase. Mr. Whitcomb will represent Mayor Tobin.

In the past two days city officials of Boston have conferred with officials of every large city in the State on the proposed State budget increase. In each case the cities and towns are apprehensive of what affect this increase would have on local finances, it is understood.

Boston's Share

As Boston will pay about one fourth of the proposed $5,000,000 increase, this city is regarded as the logical spokesman for all municipalities and this is the position Mayor Tobin through Mr. Whitcomb will accept tonight.

If the House of Representatives should enact the $5,000,000 increase late today the budget then will be sent back to the Senate for enactment. But this will not affect Boston's position as a leader of the opposition against the measure. On the contrary, it is felt at City Hall that this action will make Maj. Whitcomb's radio appeal all the more timely.

The increase of $5,000,000 to the budget providing for highway construction and maintenance will increase the State tax from $8,000,000 to $13,000,000. It will not affect Boston's tax rate this year, but in 1939. City officials as yet are uncertain just how much it will increase the Boston tax rate next year; estimates place this increase somewhere between 60 cents and $1.20.

Thus any further economies that Mayor Tobin's administration may affect next year would be automatically wiped out. Boston is now paying the highest tax rate in history and cannot afford a further increase, Mayor Tobin and Mr. Whitcomb state.

No other city or town is faced with such a substantial increase in their tax rate as is Boston, yet the outcome of the General Court's action is relatively as important to each. Thus, Mr. Whitcomb will probably point out, the $5,000,000 increase in the budget not only will affect the prosperity of the State's largest city—even New England's largest city—but will affect the prosperity of all cities and towns of Massachusetts.

Hence, the prosperity of the whole State is affected by the budget increase.

On Business Grounds

The Whitcomb address and plea for defeat of the budget by the Legislature will probably be made entirely on business and economic lines. It is understood there will be no political attack by dwelling on the motives of the Governor and the Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives who are behind this plan. The Governor has been criticized sufficiently on the political score by others, it is felt.

An analysis of the proposed increase in its relation to already overburdened shopkeepers, tradesmen, small manufacturers, etc., by its adverse affect on what limited prosperity Massachusetts now enjoys, is expected to have a direct appeal to the rank and file.

And on this "logical" basis, Mayor Tobin, through Mr. Whitcomb, will make his state-wide plea for defeat of the $5,000,000 increase in the budget tonight.

Republicans and Taxpayer Groups Ready for House Test

Highway Funds Are Big Issue

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House, today took the floor of the House to move that the $76,055,056 budget be killed by striking out the enacting clause. This maneuver, if approved, would force the Governor to submit a new budget. Speaker Cahill's appearance on the floor was the second during his service as Speaker.

The political tension of the days of the James M. Curley Administration pervaded the State House today as taxpayers groups and Republican leaders continued to rally their forces in a hopeful attempt to kill the $76,055,056 budget which comes before the House of Representatives today for enactment.

Preparatory to this afternoon's contest, Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, today interviewed approximately 30 G. O. P. members who deserted their party in voting for highway increases. Each of the straying Republicans was interviewed separately but no indication was forthcoming as to whether many votes had been changed. Some observed the Cahill move as an admission that the Republican command did not have sufficient votes to kill the budget.

This record-breaking appropriations bill, engrossed by the two legislative branches, contains a $5,000,000 increase in State highway appropriations, which G. O. P. chiefs contend will increase local 1939 tax rates by more than $1 and will provide Gov. Charles F. Hurley with a well-filled patronage bag to use effectively during the election campaign.

It is expected the enactment fight, the most bitter of the entire 1938 session, will be reached this afternoon, inasmuch as the office of the Secretary of State is working speedily engrossing the budget.

Meanwhile, Maj. Richard Whitcomb, director of the municipal survey committee of Boston, was preparing to deliver a radio address tonight which will present the opposition of Boston and numerous other municipalities to the increased budget.

Hurley Forces Silent

As yet the Hurley forces have not denied or admitted the Republican charges that patronage threats and promises were delivered to more than a score of Republicans. The GOP leaders have charged that members of their party were promised roads and bridges for their districts and jobs for their constituents in return for their favoring votes on the increased highway appropriations.

It is possible a legislative investigation of these charges may be started. Representative Albert F. Bigelow, Republican Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, late yesterday filed an order for an investigation of possible pressure exerted in favor of the highway items. If the order is adopted, the House Rules Committee would conduct the investigation.

As the time for the House test on the budget approached, the Hurley opposition was gaining hope for victory. Several Republicans who voted with the Democrats previously in forcing the budget through the House and Senate have indicated they are ready to change their stand as a result of telegrams, letters and telephone calls received from constituents, demanding that the highway appropriations increases be killed.

Stand in Senate

Some leaders believe, however, there is more chance that the budget will be killed in the Senate than in the House. Some observers believe the Senate originally added the $5,000,000 to the highway items merely to obtain a compromise in a conference committee, and that actually the Senate never expected the House to concur on these items.

The House originally adopted an $81,024,856 budget, which contained a $10,000,000 item for distribution to cities and towns for unemployment relief on highway appropriations. The Senate struck out the $10,000,000 item and adopted the $5,000,000 State highway item increases.

House Republicans leaders contend the $10,000,000 distribution would have balanced a like increase in the State Tax and avoided a $3,000,000 penalty threatened by the Federal Government because of State diversion of gasoline tax revenue to purposes other than highway work.

These same leaders, on the other hand, contend the $5,000,000 State highway increase would boost the State tax, force increased local highway appropriations and provide no State distribution to balance the increased State tax to meet the State budget deficit.

Republican Program

Should the Republican leaders be victorious in their fight against the present budget, it is understood Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican "whip," will offer a new distribution proposal under which between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 would be distributed to cities and towns for local unemployment relief on highway appropriations.

Present Republican strategy in the House calls first for an attempt to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Tobin Asks Council To Approve Loan Of $3,100,000 for Relief

The City Council met at Faneuil Hall for a special session called by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this afternoon to consider the Mayor's order asking for authorization to borrow $3,100,000 for public welfare and Federal relief projects.

If the Council authorizes the city to borrow this amount on ten year bonds this will amount to a saving in the tax rate of about $1.85, it is said. If the Council should not authorize this loan the Mayor would be forced to increase the budget by $3,100,000 and likewise increase the tax rate to meet this expenditure, he announced. However, in view of the fact that Boston already faces the prospective tax rate of $41.70, the Council will probably approve the loan order to keep the tax rate from going higher, observers declared.

The Mayor divided the loan in two parts: $1,563,000 for welfare, and $1,546,000 for the city's contribution to WPA projects.

In taking this step—which actually means that Boston is again borrowing to meet current expenditures—Mayor Tobin followed the policy inaugurated in 1933 by former Mayor James M. Curley and continued to date. From 1933 through 1937 $33,100,000 was borrowed by the city for current expenditures, including $5,200,000 borrowed last year by former Frederick W. Mansfield.

Maytime Comes to Harvard

The Week at Harvard

The month of May at Harvard presents a different aspect for each of the four undergraduate classes, both scholastically and socially. For Freshmen it marks the beginning of the drive towards their first final examinations in college. Sophomores luxuriate in May; it is their first reading period in college, which means that they have few or no classes to attend—just four weeks of more or less lackadaisical preparations for June's examination period.

But the grass in the Yard is not quite so green for the Junior. In the first week of May come his divisional examinations which cover in three hours the work in his field of concentration during the past two years; while on the horizon loom his regular "finals." For Seniors, May is the actual culmination of their college career. This week some 600 members of this year's graduating class are taking their last written tests at Harvard, a series of two or three papers covering their special work within their field of concentration. Once over this concluding hurdle, the class of 1938 has completed its formal undergraduate education, and can look ahead to a month and a half of leisure before commencement week late in June, with no further questions to bar the way.

Social Diversions

Social activities blossom with new vigor, for May is the climax of the year both in beauty and in extra-curricular functions. Each of the seven upperclass Houses has its own spring dance, generally complete with Japanese lanterns outside, and, in at least one instance, including a boat ride on the Charles River nearby. The Freshmen, too, are initiated into University society with their one big dance of the year, the Freshman Jubilee.

It is less ostentatious happenings, however, which leave a more lasting impression on the Harvard men in future years. Foremost among these are the annual Glee Club concerts held on the broad steps of Widener Library. There are few more impressive spectacles than this huge and perfectly trained musical organization raising its voice in the open air at sunset, while students and guests loll on the grassy quadrangle which separates the Library and Memorial Church.

The first of these concerts will be held tonight at 7 o'clock, and will be followed by two more on successive Tuesday evenings. Tonight, the Glee Club will be directed during the first half of the program by Ed-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and moderately cool weather tonight and Wednesday, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 40s; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Central New England on Thursday: Considerable probability of fair weather, but with some cloudiness and not very warm.

Maine: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler on the coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, slightly cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler in the interior tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest wind, possibly strong at times tonight; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	50	Minneapolis	48	46
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	66	62
Chicago	48	46	New York	54	50
Denver	46	44	Norfolk	58	54
Helena	36	36	Philadelphia	56	54
Kansas City	48	48	St. Louis	52	50
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	74	72	Washington	58	56

A—7:30 a. m., May 10.
B—Minimum, May 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:30 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Wednesday, 10 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:23 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

Marche Militaire.....Schubert
Overture to "Egmont".....Beethoven
Liebestraum.....Liszt-Herbert
"Aida" Fantasia.....Verdi
Austrian Peasant Dances..Schönherr
Meditation from "Thais"....Massenet
Bolero.....Ravel
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes.....Strauss
"Night and Day".....Porter
American Patrol.....Meacham

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's 8th Wife." 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Radio City Revels." 1:50, 4:50, 8.

Uptown—
Bette Davis and Henry Fonda in "Jezebel." 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "Walking Down Broadway," with Michael Whalen. 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles (Un Carnet de Bal). 1:45 4:20, 6:50, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Boston—
"Go Chase Yourself," featuring Joe Penner, Lucille Ball, June Travis and Richard Lane. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 7:50, 10. Stage: Chick Webb and his orchestra, featuring Ella Fitzgerald, Holmes & Henry, also Derby Wilson.

Hub—
"Invisible Man," starring Claude Rains and Gloria Stuart. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "I Met Him in Paris," featuring Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Magnificent Obsession," starring Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. Also "Partners in Crime." with Lynn Overman. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," with Tommy Kelly. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Prison Nurse." Scollay 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10 5:15, 8:15.

Strand—
"Victoria the Great," with Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," featuring Frank Morgan and Florence Rice. Tomorrow: "Change of Heart," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. Also "Squadron of Honor," with Don Terry and Mary Russell.

Exeter—
"Love on a Budget," featuring Jed Prouty and Spring Byington. 2:08, 5, 8. Also "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer." Tom Kelly and May Robson. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Keith Memorial—
Merle Oberon in "The Divorce of Lady X." 10:44 a. m., 1:36, 4:28, 7:20, 10:03. Stage: Shep Fields and his Rippling Rhythm orchestra. Mario & Floria, Jerry Stewart and Bill Stanley.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." Also "Radio City Revels," with Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Kenny Baker, Victor Moore and Helen Broderick. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
"Jezebel," featuring Bette Davis. 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Start Cheering," with Walter Connolly and Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 4:48, 8:05. Tomorrow: Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton in "Dodsworth." Also "The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat.

South Station Theater—
"Travels to Beautiful Banff and Lake Louise." "Jungle Juveniles," "Yacht Sailing," "The Growth of a Plant," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby and Beatrice Lillie in "Doctor Rhythm." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also Pat O'Brien and Kay Francis in "Women Are Like That." 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:35.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tremont—
Paul Muni in "Emile Zola." Also "Our Relations," starring Laurel & Hardy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Start Cheering," featuring Jimmy Durante. 2, 5:06, 8:12. Also "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," featuring Tommy Kelly. 3:35, 6:41, 9:51.

State and Orpheum—
"The Adventures of Marco Polo," starring Gary Cooper and Sigrid Gurie. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Gaiety Girls," with Patricia Ellis and Jack Hulbert. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 8:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 2:35, 6:05, 9:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Sailing Along," with Jessie Matthews. Fenway: 1, 4:35, 8:05. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open House Evening. Anna Williams, pianist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Brown Hall—
Trio recital by Dorothy Rosenberg, violin; Adelaide Hubbard, violoncello and Lillian A. Rosen, pianoforte. New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will conduct a guidance tour on Eighteenth Century Chinese Influence. 11 a. m.

Purveying Propaganda With a Smile

The Arts in Boston

Propaganda with a smile is the method of the Labor Stage, which submitted its musical revue, "Pins and Needles," at the Shubert Theater last night. The players are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. They announced in the opening chorus that they're from the shops: not troupers or even supers but plain men and women who work hard for a living. In other words they're amateurs. In this they differ from the players in the Guild's late "Parade."

Their show differs from "Parade," too, in more than lack of professionalism. "Parade" sang the songs of labor on a rather sour note. "Pins and Needles" sings them with wit and humor. Oh, they mean business all right, but their satire is good-natured, and therefore twice as effective. They not only ridicule the economic system but they give a good show. They are young and lively and in earnest. Only a chronic grouch could resist them. There seemed to be no grouches in the house last night.

The high lights of the show, which has had a long run in New York, are pretty well known by reputation: the "Mussolini Handicap," aimed at the campaign for more babies for the Italian Army; "The General Is Unveiled," taking a pot shot at war mongering;

Lucas and Pritchard Studio

Lynne Jaffee
In "Pins and Needles"

"F. T. P. Plowed Under," mocking the Federal Theater administration; "Economics I," introducing the Rube Goldberg technique to show how the consumer is swatted in the end; "We'd Rather Be Right," outlining 100 per cent Americanism— if you can't answer your opponent you just call him un-American; and "Four Little Angels of Peace," which visualizes power diplomacy. There are also the "Songs of Social Significance" (they laugh even at themselves, these workers), and (adapted for Boston) a slumming party from Symphony Hall. And of course, "It Isn't Cricket to Picket."

There are of necessity minor moments, but there are none in which you feel like reaching for your hat. The music, by Harold J. Rome, is clever. The lyrics, by Mr. Rome and others, are laughable. The dancing, reduced to the simplest of steps, is well carried through, and the choreography of Benjamin Zemach for the more serious dances in the modern style is well designed. Settings and costumes are marvels of accomplishment with modest materials. Compared to the average musical of the commercial stage, the show is clean, too, although there are one or two expressions which the censor may delete.

"Pins and Needles" originated on a small stage, and the company has not yet adjusted itself to a theater as large as the Shubert. The two pianos, in lieu of an orchestra, make a bold job of attempting to fill the auditorium with sound, but the voices are often too small for the space. No doubt more experience of the house, plus perhaps a little coaching, will remedy this.

There are no stars, but there are several players who stand out by virtue of natural aptitude. Among these are Al Eben, Paul Seymour, Al Levy, Ruth Rubinstein, Anne Brown, Lynne Jaffee and Millie Weitz. The ensembles introducing and closing the show are impressive. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

At the Colonial, "The Women" is continuing for what is announced as its final week.

The Poets Theater of Harvard will present the "Alcestis" of Euripides, in an English version by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, May 19-21.

The San Carlo Opera Company opens a week's engagement at the Boston Opera House on May 16.

Maxwell Anderson's "Star Wagon," with Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish, will come to the Shubert on May 30.

Maurice Schwartz and his company will open a return engagement of four days in "Brothers Ashkenazi" at the Majestic, beginning tomorrow.

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THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

Good Lettering Counts as Fine Art, Calligraphers Say in Boston Exhibit

Fine calligraphy of the present day, on exhibition through May 12, in the Boston Public Library Treasure Room, is being shown in the United States by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The examples, lent by the Society of Scribes & Illuminators, London, include illuminated manuscripts of Shakespeare's sonnets, an ode by Wordsworth, three of Aesop's fables, William Blake's poem, "Tiger, Tiger," and "The King's Breakfast" by A. A. Milne. There are also maps, bookplates, show cards, letterheads, medals, and inscriptions in wood and stone. The exhibits are chiefly the work of members of the Society of Scribes & Illuminators.

Tools on display show that the pointed pen is not in favor among the calligraphers, who appear to use only the broad "stub" edge. The exhibition has been shown in New York and brought to Boston by the Society of Printers. Expressing the purpose of the Society of Scribes & Illuminators, the catalogue quotes C. H. St. J. Hornby's words:

"We hope it (the exhibition) will make plain to all who visit it the many possibilities in this field of art, which to many of us seems at least as important as that of the so-called fine arts.

"We want the common man to realize the fact that good lettering really counts for something, and that it is not a matter of indifference to him whether, for instance, our street names are well or badly lettered, the inscriptions on our monuments pure or debased, the posters on our hoardings a joy or an offense to the eye.

Maytime Comes to Harvard Socially and Scholastically

(Continued from Page 9)

ward L. Barnes '38, of Chicago, President; and during the second half by George W. Phillips '39, of New York City, Secretary of the club. Conductor of the group is G. Wallace Woodworth, of the Harvard Music Department.

It is after the regular selections that the highlight of these concerts comes. At that time, several thousand undergraduates join informally with the Glee Club to sing Harvard songs. These traditional airs penetrate every nook and cranny of the Yard, and this year the melody will filter much further abroad, for the program is to be radiocast by shortwave station W1XAL of Boston. It is on these annual spring occasions that the true Harvard personality really emerges. It is Harvard in May, and Harvard at its best.

* * *

Yenching Gets Cherries

Yenching Institute, Harvard affiliate located in Peiping, China, has been having difficulty during the Chino-Japanese hostilities in obtaining certain supplies. Not the least of its recent worries concerned a matter of 1,500,000 library cards.

Many months ago, before fighting started in that area, Harvard shipped these cards to its Asiatic educational center from Cambridge. But while they were en route, the warfare delayed delivery, worrying both Harvard and Yenching authorities greatly. Finally, however, a shipment did arrive at Peiping.

Eagerly visualizing the much-needed stacks of cards, the Yenching authorities opened the consignment, only to find much to their surprise nine cases of canned cherries. Chinese scholars will have to wait again, according to William G. Morse, purchasing agent of Harvard, who has finally located the lost cards in Tientsin. How cherries were substituted for cards remains an unsolved mystery at present.

* * *

Littauer Dedication

Private ceremonies at 4 o'clock this afternoon will mark the cornerstone laying for the new Littauer School of Public Administration. Lucius N. Littauer '78, of New York City, donor of over two million dollars to this project for closer co-operation between government and education will lay the cornerstone with a silver trowel specially inscribed for the occasion.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and Dean John H. Williams, head of the new Littauer school, will speak briefly at the ceremonies. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy during the next scholastic year.

* * *

Widener Library Tempest

Re-location of an inscription over the door of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Room in Widener Library probably did not seem like a revolutionary step when it was ordered recently by Keyes Metcalfe, Director of the Library. But this action stirred up an unexpected hornet's nest among students who take exception to the warlike character of the two murals by John Singer Sargent, which the inscription separated, and also to the inscription itself, composed by Sargent and A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus of Harvard.

A letter to the Crimson by R. S. Brainerd '38 stated one side of the case plainly.

"For too many years," he wrote, "they (the verses) have insulted every honest student who has trudged up those steps in search of an education. For too many years the accompanying murals have offended his aesthetic sensibilities. The war memorial in the Chapel is a fitting and adequate tribute to the idealism engendered by the greatest of all social disasters. There is no need for a mature university to surround the tragic blunder with the maudlin sentimentalism of the verses and murals in Widener Library. Where was the 'righteous cause', the 'victory'?"

Of the murals, Mr. Brainerd said: "At best they are glorified Liberty Bond posters. The great artist who painted them can no more have considered them representative of his best work than President-Emeritus Lowell can be believed to have any special attachment for these verses of which he is joint author."

Boy Delinquents Are 'Students' On Visits Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., May 10—Following its new policy of sparing the rod and saving the child, 55 inmates of Sockannosett School for Boys went home to honor their mothers over the week end.

Before the clock had struck 10 p. m. on "Mother's Day" all had returned and been accounted for, according to the announcement made yesterday by Arthur E. Marley, Superintendent.

The lads, without any supervision, were allowed to leave the institution at noon on Saturday. Each of the inmates, who were serving indefinite terms for delinquency, carried a bouquet of flowers, which they took from the gardens they had cared for the past several weeks.

The more advanced students carried home articles they had made in the various shops.

Budget

(Continued from Page 9)

suspend the legislative rules which prohibit amendments to engrossed bills. If the G. O. P. group gains the necessary two-thirds majority to suspend the rules, it will attempt to amend the highway items. Pending the fight on this program, the rest of the budget would be enacted and delivered to the Senate. The highway items would be held back for a debate.

On the other hand, if the rules suspension maneuver fails, the Republican group will seek to strike out the enacting clause and in doing so will force a roll call vote to place all Representatives on record for or against the budget program.

Wasserman Test Held Inadequate for Goal

WORCESTER, Mass., May 10 (AP)—State laws which forbid persons with positive Wasserman tests from marrying are "doing an injustice to the individual and the community," Dr. Paul A. Leary, head of the dermatology section of Mayo Hospital, Rochester, Minn., believes.

The Wasserman test "has not proved adequate," he told the Worcester District Dental Society last night. He declared some states have been "too zealous" in attempting to stem by law the spread of syphilis.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 11

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

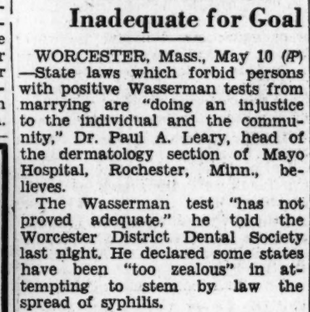
Shortwave

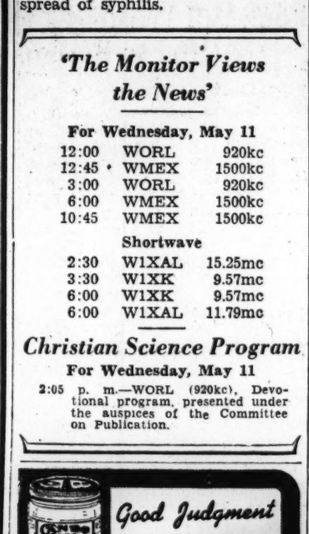
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, May 11

2:05 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.


Good Judgment Dictates
CANDO SILVER POLISH
For Silverware and Jewelry
CANDO "Quick-As-A-Wink" METAL POLISH for copper, brass and general household use. Each polish specialized for its task. Don't risk all-purpose polishes!
AT YOUR DEALERS



Soloist

Herbert Mitchell

Theodore Webb
Who Will Appear as Soloist With the Triad Choral Club in "St. Paul" on Friday, May 20, in Jordan Hall

Chorus to Present Theodore Webb In His Boston Debut

The Triad Choral Club's performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," May 20, in Jordan Hall, will mark the first Boston appearance of Theodore Webb, New York baritone, and one of the four soloists for the concert. The choral Club will be assisted by the Triolians.

Mr. Webb is soloist in Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York. He sung with a number of outstanding symphony orchestras as well as appearing at the Ann Arbor, Cincinnati, Essex and Worcester music festivals. His experience has included radio, concert, opera and oratorio singing.

Other soloists for the occasion will be Blanche Haskell, soprano; Lydia Summers, contralto, and Willard Young, tenor. These three singers assisted the Triad Choral Club, an affiliate of the Employees' Associated Clubs, last year in its performance of Gaul's "The Holy City." Mr. Young and Mr. Webb have recently sung the roles of Parsifal and Amfortas, respectively, in a concert performance of Wagner's "Parsifal," at Scranton, Pa.

Miss Jessie Dodd conducts the Choral Club and Claude E. Saunier is its organist. The Triolians, a smaller choral organization, are also under the direction of Miss Dodd. A Hammond organ is to be used for the concert.

Bridges Calls Spending Plan U. S. 'Swindle' to Buy Votes

(Continued from Page 9)

portant to save the country than it is to save the President's face."

Revolt From New Deal Among Women of West, G.O.P. Executive Says

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10 (AP)—Miss Marion E. Martin of Bangor, Maine, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared here last night that the women of the West are in revolt against Roosevelt policies, adding that this has been brought about principally by the reorganization bill. Miss Martin ras just returned from a 10,000 mile trip through Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Discussing third parties, Miss Martin, twice a State Representative and once a State Senator in Maine, asserted that the Republican Party, with its 17,000,000 votes cast in 1936 is the only basis upon which the defeat of the New Deal can be effected. A third party, she said, has no chance of accomplishing this.

"The fact that many of their own Representatives voted for the reorganization bill has aroused many Western women to the boiling point," said Miss Martin speaking before the young Republicans of Providence. "The women are resentful of anything that smacks of dictatorship and also of the Administration and its business tactics.

"They don't want their sons to have to rely upon political patronage for their jobs and their future. They are staunch individualists out there."

Discussing third party she said: "Anyone who says that a third party can lead the way toward defeating the New Deal is simply whistling in the dark."

Miss Martin made a special plea for Republicans to use every effort to align old line Democrats. "They have as much of a fight against the New Deal as we have," she said, "for the New Deal stole their name."

Drive for State-Wide Racing Vote Renewed by Anti-Gambling Groups

Hard on the heels of the signing by Gov. Charles F. Hurley of the bill providing for quadrennial referendums by counties in connection with repeal of horse and dog racing came an announcement from the New England Anti-Gambling Association today that the organization has not yet given up its fight for a State-wide referendum.

Just outside the executive offices at the State House this noon, James R. Brooks, Executive Vice-President of the Association, announced that should the Legislature, because of the passage of the county referendum bill, turn down the Association's initiative petition for repeal of racing, the Association would consider the necessary steps to place the petition directly on the ballot next November.

According to Mr. Brooks, the result of the referendums by counties would be such that Massachusetts would continue to have legalized gambling. Only one county voting in favor of racing, he said, is enough to insure its continuance.

In 1934, horse and dog racing in this State was subjected to a referendum by counties, and practically all counties voted for racing. The Anti-Gambling Association, Mr. Brooks said, contends that if racing were now subjected to a State-wide referendum, the vote would result in repeal.

Mr. Brooks pointed out that the Legislature has not yet acted upon his Association's initiative petition to repeal horse and dog racing. If the Legislature should act adversely upon the petition, the addition of 5000 names to the 20,000 already on it would place it on the ballot next November.

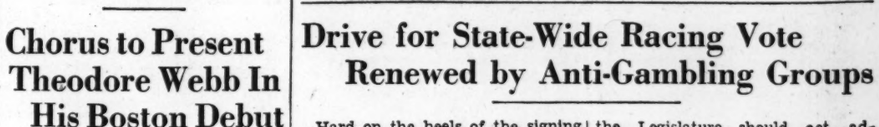
It was pointed out at the State House today, however, that the Legislaive Committee on Legal Affairs will this afternoon report adversely upon the Association's petition, giving as the major reason the passage of the by-county referendum proposal. And it is almost a foregone conclusion, observers said, that the Legislature will follow the lead of its Committee.

Not until after the Legislature's action upon the petition, however, will the Association decide whether or not to get the additional signatures.

In connection with the securing of signatures, Mr. Brooks said that legislation adopted on Beacon Hill this year will "ham-string" efforts of his Association to induce persons to sign the petition. Under a bill filed by Timothy F. Callahan, representing dog-track interests, it was provided that any person collecting signatures on initiative petitions must certify them as genuine under penalty of perjury.

"How can a member of our Association," Mr. Brooks asked, "be absolutely certain that the name signed by a stranger is genuine?" He indicated he thought the bill might be unconstitutional because it unreasonably hampers in the collection of signatures.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sport matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Gabriel Heatter	King's Jesters' Orch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Melody Mirror"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"Melody Mirror"
6:15	Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter; news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
6:45	Harvard program	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Dinner concert	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Rodeo Ramblers	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Dramatization	Dramatized news	Detective Drama
7:45	"Second Husband"	Maj. Richard Whitcomb	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Detective Drama
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	Madriguera's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	Madriguera's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Ports of Romance"
8:30	Al Jolson; Martha	Business convention	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	"Air Mail Week"
8:45	Raye; orchestra	Business convention	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Studio speaker
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy; soloist; or	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fiber McGee and Com-	Ted Royal and Benay	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	Venuta	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15	Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Raymond Gram Swing	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30	Air Mail Week	Music All Our Own	"Hollywood Gossip"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
10:45	Four Clubmen	Senator James Murray	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News sport comment	News Service	Development of Music	"Day's End"; music
11:15	America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Post. Gen. Jas. A. Farley	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:30	Dick Gasparre's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	State Fair	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:45	Dick Gasparre's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	Int'l Liars' Fraternity	Victor Nelson's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	Talk; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	Organist	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15	Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30	"Road of Life"	"Songsmiths"	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Music; news	"Songsmiths"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama; music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Song team; duo
10:30	"Hillton House"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	Fashions in Rhythm	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Studio speaker	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Down Melody Stream"
11:15	"Musical Moments"	"Women and News"	Lorenzo Jones	"Melody Strings"	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"The Goldbergs"	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Kiwanis Club Luncheon;
1:45	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	speakers
2:00	'Ma Perkins"	Swingtime Trio	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15	"The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	Commentator	Book Reviews
2:30	News Service	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Sports reports	Joe Ericson, songs
2:45	"Mellow Moments"	cert orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sports reports	Grandstand and Band-
3:00	Dramatization	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox vs. Chicago	stand"
3:15	"Your Government"	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Commentator	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Studio program
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Studio program
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Backstage Wife; sketch	Red Sox vs. Chicago	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15	Matinee Musical	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	baseball game	"Song Styles"
4:30	"Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Variety sports revue
4:45	"Dance Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Comment; music	Concert Hour	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Popeye	Revelers; male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Boake Carter; news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Studio program	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Living History"	Rose Marie, songs	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45	Comment; music	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family"	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	ica; sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30	Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Air Mail Week, talk
8:45	the Lads	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	network interviews	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00	Grace Moore; com-	"Tune Types"; variety	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15	ment; orchestra	"Tune Types"; variety	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30	Word Game With	Boston "Pop" Concert,	Players; guest; vocal	Network speakers	Terry O'Toole, songs
9:45	"FPA"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	Network speakers	Legal Aid Society
10:00	"Gang Busters";	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Dinner: Thomas E.
10:15	dramatic sketch	Boston "Pop" Concert	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dewey, speaker
10:30	"It Can Be Done";	National Institute of Im-	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45	dramatic sketch	migrant Welfare	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night, in Har-
11:15	Will Osborne	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Renard's Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30	George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	George Olsens' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	lem"; variety

Worcester Salt

★NOW—LOOK FOR THE WEIGHT

Save money. Make it a habit to look at the *"net weight"* marked on the package of salt you buy. It will pay you always to insist on the 2 pound (32 ounce) Worcester Ivory Salt package.

Sale of Luscious California Peaches

IN HEAVY SYRUP SLICED or HALVES
FINAST LGE. No. 2½ TIN 17c

TENDER SLICES or HALVES
RICHMOND LGE. No. 2½ TIN 15c

GROWER-GROCER CLING PEACH SALE

When you buy Peaches during this sale you are not only helping yourself to a real value in luscious California Peaches, but you are doing a good turn for the Farmers who have large stock of these delicious Peaches on hand. For this reason we are asking you to cooperate and buy Peaches this week.

Everyday Low Prices

Just think! All these popular foods can be bought at these low prices every day in the week. Checkoff what you need and buy today. ✓

National Bottled Carbonated BEVERAGE WEEK
MILLBROOK CLUB DRY OR GOLDEN GINGER ALE—CLUB SODA—and all Radio Brand Flavors. 3 LGE. 28 OZ. BOTS. 25c
Price for contents only

FINAST—whole Refugee STRING BEANS
These are fancy tender whole green beans with all the flavor and garden freshness. Buy several cans at this special price. 2 NO. 2 TINS 29c

BAKER'S VANILLA EXTRACT 2 OZ. BOT. 25c

National Biscuit Specials
Social Tea, Premiums or Fig Newtons Your Choice 2 PKGS. 19c
CHOCOLATE PUFFS N. B. C. 1 LB. BULK 17c

SOAPS — Nationally Known Values

Ivory	2 Med. Bars	11c	
Ivory	Lge. Bar	9c	
Fels NAPTHA	2 Bars	9c	
Kirkman's	2 Bars	9c	
P & G WHITE NAPHTHA	Bar	4c	
Lifebuoy	4 Bars	25c	
Lux Toilet	4 Bars	25c	
Rinso	Lge. Pkg.	19c	
Oxydol	Lge. Pkg.	19c	
Lux Flakes	Lge. Pkg.	19c	
Super SUDS Red	Lge. Pkg.	17c	

BISQUICK	MAKES LIGHT FLUFFY BISCUITS	2½ LB. PKG.	27c
WHEATIES	BREAKFAST OF CHAMPIONS	2 PKGS.	23c
BULK RICE	EXTRA FANCY BLUE ROSE	2 LBS.	7c
JELL-O DESSERTS	6 FLAVORS	3 PKGS.	14c
RED WING GRAPE JUICE	QT. BOT. 29c	PT. BOT.	15c
SILVER NIP	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	2 PINT BOTS.	29c
PANCAKE FLOUR	WHITE SPRAY	20 OZ. PKG.	7c
DAINTY JELL	OR PUDDING	3 PKGS.	10c
SUNSWEET PRUNES	MEDIUM SIZE CALIFORNIA	2 LB. PKG.	17c
EDUCATOR CRAX		1 LB. PKG.	17c
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE		46 OZ. TIN	29c
EVANGELINE MILK		4 TALL TINS	25c
TUNA FISH	LIGHT MEAT NO. 1 TIN 28c	2 NO. ½ TINS	29c
CONFECTIONER'S SUGAR	OR BROWN	1 LB. PKG.	7c
HERSHEY'S COCOA	1 LB. TIN 13c	½ LB. TIN	7c
FINAST GRAPEFRUIT	FANCY SECTIONS	NO. 2 TIN	10c

Campbell's	Tomato Soup	3 Tins	20c
Campbell's	Ass't Soups	3 Tins	25c
Geisha	Crab Meat	No. ½ Tin	25c
Chatka	Crab Meat	No. ½ Tin	25c
Rolled Oats	White Spray	3 Lb. Ctn.	15c
Gorton's	Codfish Cakes	2 10 Oz. Tins	25c
Gulden's Mustard		8½ Oz. Jar	10c
French's Mustard		9 Oz. Jar	10c
Soda Crackers		2 Lb. Pkg.	17c
Baker's Cocoa		½ Lb. Tin	7c
Blue Tip Matches		6 Lge. Pkgs.	23c
Toilet Tissue	Richmond	6 Rolls	19c
Marmalade	Moss Rose	1 Lb. Jar	25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Bowker Ridicules Hurley's Probe of G. O. P. Job Filling

(Continued from Page 9)

ciate Commissioner of Civil Service.

"The laugh," Mr. Bowker said, "is that Mr. Bayrd is now on the high seas en route for Europe and will not return for at least two months. Apparently the Governor keeps no definite track of where his subordinates are, or maybe he does. What a fine non-partisan committee that leaves!

"It looks as if the heat being put on at hearings of the special legislative committee, which is investigating the Governor's connections with gift jobs under the commission, is beginning to scorch a little."

Cambridge Budget Set at $5,996,870

The municipal budget for the city of Cambridge, announced today, is $5,996,870. This is a reduction of $2,625 from last year.

The figure brought protest from the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association which has been waking a long campaign to cut city costs and reduce the tax rate. The saving of $2,625, it was pointed out, comes in the dismissal of four temporary welfare investigators.

Councilor Henry D. Winslow said today that new city jobs since the election in November have added $175,000 to the municipal pay roll. He proposed a reduction of 7 per cent in all departments except hospital and welfare.

Shirley Gut Dredging Urged

Unless, by dredging, the rushing waters of Shirley Gut can be guaranteed a natural barrier to attempted escapes, Winthrop residents will contest the suggestion that Deer Island be turned over to the State to house criminals, Representative Daniel J. Honan declared in a letter to Governor Hurley last night.

Representative Honan contends that storms and tides have filled the Gut which once separated the harbor institution from the mainland. He advised the Governor that his bill for dredging probably will reach the House of Representatives next week.

Our Clearance Ends Saturday

But there are still lots of opportunities for savings on

Knit Suits
Coats
Cape-Coats
Scarfs
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Wool Shorts
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Buy for immediate wear or to put aside for next fall.

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SUITS HAND PRESSED ONLY .50

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS

26 West Street BOSTON Han. 8126
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

(Continued from Page 9)

hibition which opens April 30, 1939.

The six New England States have co-operated on the square-rigger and wharf, and a duplication of the Custom House, Mr. Harmon said. They will spend $125,000 on the exhibit and a similar sum for operating expenses.

Henry R. Shepley, chairman of the Council's architectural committee, said the exhibit decided upon was the unanimous choice of all six architects.

To date 63 nations will participate, Mr. Green told the advertising executives. Britain and France will spend $2,500,000 each and Italy and Belgium will contribute $1,000,000 each for their exhibits. The League of Nations will have a $600,000 exhibit. Iceland will moor a Viking ship in Flushing Harbor. Thirty-seven States have already signed up for space and buildings.

Curley Charges Go to Grand Jury

A Suffolk County Grand Jury will weigh the charges of former Governor Curley against Frederick H. Graves, alleging perjury and larceny on the part of Graves, who was intermediary in the settlement of the General Equipment Company suit while Mr. Curley was Mayor of Boston.

Announcement that the case would go to the Grand Jury was made by District Attorney William J. Foley today. He said that the former Governor in seeking a warrant for Graves last week in the lower courts, and being directed to present his facts to the District Attorney, "has pursued all other remedies available to him in his attempt to secure a complaint."

Former Governor Curley asked for Grand Jury action against Graves, charging perjury before the Boston Finance Commission, and in Suffolk Superior Court during the City's suit to recover money paid in the settlement, and larceny of $30,000, alleged to be the money which Graves, according to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick's finding, is said to have turned over to Mr. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso. Both have appealed Judge Fosdick's finding.

Gherardi to Head Examining Board

Numerous changes in executive personnel, including the assignment of Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, to become President of the Naval Examining Board, in charge of promotions, at Washington, D. C., were announced at the Navy Yard today.

Admiral Gherardi will be succeeded about July 1 by Vice-Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commander of the Fleet Scouting Force in the Pacific at the present time. Admiral Gherardi has been Commandant of the Yard for the past two years.

Other changes include the retirement of Capt. Henry D. Cooke, Captain of the Yard, who will leave May 15. His place will be taken by Capt. Charles C. Soule, now Chief of Staff and next in rank to the Admiral.

Capt. J. G. Barleon, now Commander of the Battleship Arkansas, will succeed as Chief of Staff within the next two weeks.

Commander W. D. Kilduff, District Intelligence Officer, goes on the retired list during the month. Approximately 20 others are affected by automatic retirement.

Sir Adrian Boult Called to Lead NBC Orchestra

New York group of artists handled in institutional style by the radio management — Home at the loudspeaker proves better place to hear music designed for the air than the radio studio.

Behind the Microphone

Listeners in the United States may have been hearing a form of radiocasting done here as it is conducted in Great Britain, though they may not have realized it.

This co-incidental parallel between the American privately-owned radiocasting and British Government-controlled system is emphasized by the approaching visit of Sir Adrian Boult, British conductor, to lead the May 14 and 21 concerts of the National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra.

Sir Adrian is, of course, music director of the British Broadcasting Corporation and conductor of its Symphony Orchestra. The orchestra is an "institution" in British radio and gives a number of concerts to which the public is charged admission.

The NBC Symphony is handled by a private corporation. Yet it functions very much like the BBC Orchestra. It is a unit whose performances are calculated to bring prestige in the musical arts and good will from the many listeners to NBC. There has never been the slightest suspicion that the NBC would ever allow a sponsor to buy its concerts. That its members, when not rehearsing with the orchestra or playing at the Saturday evening concerts, are scattered about doing other revenue-producing jobs, is incidental. It would seem, therefore, that the NBC Orchestra is as nearly an "institutional" organization as the BBC Orchestra.

For the record, too, the Women's National Radio Committee has named the NBC Orchestra concerts under Arturo Toscanini one of the three best sustaining programs of serious music of the current season.

How institutional the manner of the NBC Symphony concerts is, can be judged from the attendance at one of the concerts in the big auditorium studio of Radio City, when Carlos Chavez conducted. Though it was a radiocast concert, little of the paraphernalia of radiocasting appeared. The main pickup microphones were inconspicuously suspended from the ceiling. Announcements and comments were read out of sight of the audience.

All, indeed, that was lacking to give the program a concert hall touch were concert hall acoustics. The Radio City concerts sound much better coming off the transmission lines than they do in the auditorium itself. Certain New York critics, after repeated trips to Radio City for the concerts, asked if they could not hear better from the booths associated with the studio. Eventually they stayed at home to listen.

Even though the NBC engineers pay more attention to the pickup for the air audience, it is conceivable that with slight changes the studio could be given the more "live" characteristics of a concert hall. Possibly even the hardly noticed pickup mikes hanging from the ceiling could be disguised.

Though the orchestra has made public appearances, conducted by Mr. Toscanini for charitable purposes, it is not thought that it will at present compete for concert hall audiences, due to a gentlemen's agreement existing between the NBC and the Philharmonic-Symphony Society.

When the NBC picked up the concerts of the Cleveland, Boston or Philadelphia orchestras previously, it had to make the best use of the conditions that it found. In contrast, its approach to the picking up and balancing of the NBC orchestra was typically institutional. That the NBC succeeded very well, the critics staying at home to review, is ample testimony.

As a preliminary to the concerts, NBC engineers made elaborate acoustical experiments in the big studio. After the orchestra had been assembled and Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, engaged to whip it into shape, the engineers "piped" the music into laboratories and subjected it to quality tests. They made recordings not only then but throughout the concerts that permitted piecemeal examination of critical passages in the rehearsed program for any possible distortion. Lastly, the transmission lines on NBC networks from coast to coast were checked by various pitched tone signals sent at different volume levels, to determine whether they would permit faithful transmission of the entire band of musical frequencies.

Rehearsals were conducted with the musical score not only on the conductor's podium but in the control room as well. NBC assigned John H. Kulik, its veteran studio control engineer to send the programs out over the air. Everything possible was done to allow Mr. Toscanini to concentrate on the conducting. The ultimate of such preparation was that Mr. Toscanini consented to lead the orchestra for three more years. A. D. H.

NBC Symphony Orchestra and Its Guests

Performance in the Studio Under Arturo Toscanini's Direction

Pierre Monteux, as Conductor

Expresses Approval of Players

Scullin Pact Ruled Illegal

The agreement of Matthew P. Scullin of Newton with the State Department of Public Works for the purchase of 34 acres on Hayward's Creek in the City of Quincy and Town of Braintree, was ruled illegal and void in a memorandum handed down yesterday by Judge Abraham E. Pinanski of Suffolk Superior Court.

Mr. Scullin has been attempting to oust the Cities Service Oil Company from the use of the land and of a pier and wharf built by the company's predecessor in title. The agreement with the Public Works Department set a price of $100,000 on the property, payable in equal yearly amounts of $5,000 each, and a rental of $1,875 a year. Mr. Scullin has already paid more than $6,800.

The agreement was signed Dec. 29, 1936, but Judge Pinanski stated that such an agreement requires the consent and approval of the Governor and Council, and that he found no evidence of such consent and approval having been given—so that the agreement was not legal.

The court ruled also that Mr. Scullin was fully aware of the existence of the pier and of the license to erect it when he entered into the agreement.

Juvenile Police Plans Advanced

To make law enforcement seem more of an adventure than much publicized law breaking, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty recently directed police captains in the different stations throughout Boston to organize a juvenile police force. The idea got well under way yesterday when more than 30 boys appeared at the Roxbury Crossing Station for the first meeting of this junior force.

Boys have been coming to make inquiries at the station in a steady stream ever since the plan was first mentioned, and Special Officer Jacob H. Christensen has been assigned to develop the local branch of the force. According to Capt. Thomas F. Casey, who talked to the boys yesterday, Officer Christensen has been in charge of juvenile cases for five years at the station, and knows boys and the best ways to bring out the best in them.

Later the boys will be given examinations and a system of promotions will be installed.

Italian Envoy Guest at Banquet

As social climax to his three-day visit, Fulvio Suvich, Italian Ambassador to the United States, with Mrs. Suvich, attended a banquet given in their honor last night in the Copley-Plaza Hotel by Italian-Americans of Boston. In addition to leaders of Italian groups, Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and representatives of bench and bar, paid their respects to the distinguished visitor.

The Ambassador visited Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard and Boston University during the day and crowded in a visit to police headquarters to inspect the police radio system and to take away as souvenirs his police photograph and fingerprints. At noon he was the guest of the City of Boston at luncheon.

Court Reporter Measure Vetoed

Governor Hurley yesterday vetoed a bill authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint its Reporter of Decisions rather than have this done by the Governor and Executive Council as the law now provides. The Governor termed the measure an attempt to deprive a Governor of Massachusetts the power of appointment.

Democrats in both branches of the House vigorously opposed the measure and claimed that it was aimed solely at Edward D. Collins, present Reporter of Decisions and former Executive Councillor from South Boston, appointed by former Governor Curley.

Co-operative Gets Aiken's Support As Real Solution

RANDOLPH, Vt., May 10 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont declared today it was his "firm conviction that in the co-operative movement as a whole lies the solution to a large part of the problems confronting the people of our State."

Mr. Aiken's assertion was made in an address prepared for delivery at exercises opening a $30,000 milk producing plant erected here by the United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association.

"It seems significant to me," Mr. Aiken said, "that those countries of Europe which today are enjoying the largest degree of peace within themselves and with one another and the largest degree of economic stability are those nations where the co-operative movement had its inception and where it is strong and efficient in every-day operation."

Howard W. Selby, General Manager of United Farmers, said the plant, the fifth operated by the Co-operative in Vermont, was equipped to ship 25,000 quarts of milk to Boston daily.

Bay State Seeks to Reserve $31,700,000 for Housing

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—A group of Massachusetts housing officials asked the Federal Government yesterday to reserve $31,700,000 for a large scale slum clearance and low rent housing program in their State.

John Carroll, Chairman of the Massachusetts Housing Authority, said the delegation had asked the reservation until July 1. He said by that time, "the State should have legislation permitting it to qualify under the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act."

"We merely are asking that our interests be protected pending the enactment of enabling legislation," he explained.

After conferring with Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, Mr. Carroll and his associates predicted their request would be granted.

The Administration has already tentatively set aside $9,000,000 for a project at Boston and $2,700,000 for a development at Lowell. These two "earmarkings" were included in the $31,700,000 request presented yesterday.

Mr. Carroll said Massachusetts had housing authorities with projects in "the development stage" in Cambridge, Holyoke, Chicopee, and New Bedford as well as in Boston and Lowell.

Legislation creating housing authorities was pending, he added, in Worcester, Brockton, Lawrence, Springfield and Fall River.

Others attending yesterday's conference were Fred Lucey, Vice-Chairman of the State Authority; John F. Dowling, Holyoke, who asked that $2,500,000 of the $31,700,000 be set aside specifically for a Holyoke project and $1,000,000 for a project at Chicopee; Ray F. Schirch, Holyoke; John A. Breen, Boston; and John Cocoran, Cambridge.

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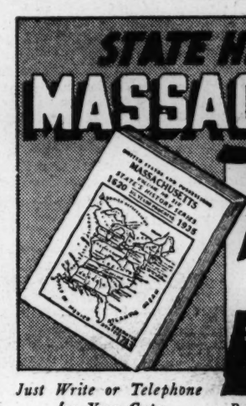

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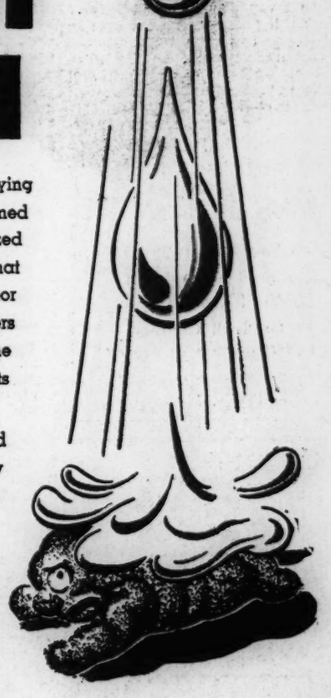

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Four English Composers

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The last two concerts of the Royal Philharmonic Society's season included four English works, two of which were first performances. Incidentally, it would be interesting to know the number of foreigners who listened to them. Nowhere in Queen's Hall nowadays, for instance, can one escape the German language. These two concerts afforded a strange reversal of the old order of things. Instead of having on the platform foreigners playing foreign music to English listeners, we actually had the English playing English music to foreigners.

The fact is less important at present than it may be in the future. Music in England, unfettered by politics and free for its own development, should eventually be the richer for the new influx of music lovers—provided the native composer remains strong enough to stand on his own feet. As Vaughan Williams points out: "If we have music in us it must show itself actively and creatively, not passively and receptively. An art which is not creative is no art." Happily there exists in England an abundance of promising new talent.

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A distinguished foreign musician once remarked to the present writer that one of the most hopeful features of contemporary English music is that its composers do not divide themselves into cramping little schools and cliques. Certainly they have never labeled themselves sur-this or neo-that. Nor have they, like the painters, advertised themselves by publishing manifestoes headed "Blast," "Crash," or some such affable title which was generally a better description of the effect on the public than of the works themselves. Naturally more staid and conservative, English composers have always resisted these revolutionary excitements. Indeed, 50 years ago they went to the opposite extreme and composed music so correct and gentlemanly that it might have been written for gentlemen's gentlemen.

The four works heard at Queen's Hall achieved a high standard technically. Devoid of eccentricity or freakishness, each was richly individual in character. Vaughan Williams's Suite for viola and orchestra, dedicated to Lionel Tertis, is three and a half years old. In it we once more breathe the clean, sweet air of the English countryside and drink the quiet loveliness of quiet things. The musical material is surprisingly simple but is fashioned by a cunning craftsman who holds that "the three watchwords of great music are sincerity, simplicity, and serenity." To echo a great admirer, A. E. F. Dickinson: "The absence in his music of every form of rhetorical address, of all those 'effects' which are so monotonously ineffective, is the expression not of incompetence but of the belief that every individual conception must have its own unique presentation."

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The tranquillity of Vaughan Williams's art has nothing to do with passivity or inertia but is, as a recent virile symphony showed, the equipoise of an intense musical activity within. There are those who say that Vaughan Williams always writes with his boots on. These must be townsmen, for who can capture the spring magic of muddy English country lanes or the thrill of "The Lark ascending" who walks shod only in thin musical slippers? What the foreigner makes of this music one can only guess. To the Englishman it expresses the England of William Shakespeare and William Wordsworth, the English national character found in old-world villages, and a musical tradition which goes back to that amazing thirteenth-century part song, "Sumer is Icumen in."

Certainly Nicolai Malko, who replaced Sir Thomas Beecham at the last minute, did not make much of the orchestral part of the suite. Under the circumstances he must not be blamed. Perhaps no foreign conductor could ever catch its peculiarly English savor. The soloist, Bernard Shore, played well in spite of a very indeterminate orchestral background. Though dimmed, the sheer beauty of the work could not be hidden.

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John Ireland's Concerto in E flat for piano and orchestra was written eight years ago and is one of his most attractive works. At the time there was some quite unnecessary fuss because an intensely serious composer had not disdained the use of a touch or two of jazz color with his brass and percussion. Nowadays people have learned to be less pernickety. These effects were purely aesthetic and everything but wilful. Indeed anyone less wilful in his art than John Ireland is difficult to conceive. He is a supreme craftsman, self-critical almost to a fault, and it is safe to say that he has never put a single note on paper without the utmost deliberation. His music has in it, even in its lighter moods, more substance to the bar than is found in the work of any other living English composer. In his earlier period he sometimes gave the impression of being a "rope artist" who released himself by untying harmonic knots with his teeth. In the Piano Concerto, however, the musical poet transcends the craftsman. Everywhere the texture is clear and radiates lovely orchestral color. Finely played by Clifford Curzon and conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, the concerto scored a big success.

At the same concert Arthur Bliss conducted a first performance of a Concert Suite from his Ballet "Checkmate." Without having seen the ballet it is difficult to assess this bustling energetic music. Bliss, with Goossens and Lord Berners, was once one of the bad boys of the English musical family and, like them, ran away from home, in a musical sense, to Paris. Since he returned the critics have never stopped killing their fatted calf. This needs no justification, but the suite, in spite of its vigorous and skilful writing, scarcely carries its own weight in the concert hall. One often found oneself more interested in the conductor than in the composer. There is a big career open to the conductor if ever he looks in that direction.

The other first performance was Arthur Benjamin's Romantic Fantasy for solo violin, solo viola, and orchestra. The composer conducted it at the penultimate concert. While charmingly scored, this romantic work is all length without breadth. In spite of considerable ingenuity in the writing the composer had not the ingenuity to stop. The critical long and short of it is that this "non-stop" music needs ruthless cutting. There is more than enough material for a very attractive piece. Although the composer sometimes sends his soloists out for an aimless musical work, Eda Kersey (violin) and Bernard Shore (viola) followed his every behest faithfully and efficiently.

The independence of musical outlook shown by these four English composers is typical and could be illustrated by dozens of other examples. Elgar was really the first to assert this independence since the days of Purcell. There is an allegorical significance in a story of Elgar's school days. Going to a new school he was asked his name and replied, "Edward Elgar." "Add the word 'Sir,' " said the headmaster severely; and instantly there came the prophetic reply, "Sir Edward Elgar." Music has its headmasters and as Miss Gertrude Stein would say, there is no doubt about it headmasters are depressing.

On View at the Art Institute of Chicago

"Portrait of Charlie Irving," by Andrew Wyeth

Chicago's Water Color Show

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Each year the water color exhibition at the Art Institute is eagerly looked forward to, for it is always the liveliest show of the year, with more variety, more confidence and a better mastery of the medium than the oils exhibitions seem to show. This year is no exception. It is an unusually large show, 541 works in all, and the effect is a little crowded.

A large proportion of the painters seem to be using tempera and gouache, in preference to the more transparent medium. Indeed, one or two pictures might just as well have been painted in oil. In such cases it might be easier to use oil, though the results were very satisfactory and showed an excellent control of the opaque color. The two best of these, it seemed to me, were a portrait of a weatherbeaten New Englander before a small house, a strong piece of character painting by Andrew Wyeth, called "Charley Irving," and a picture of a zoo by Zoltan Sepeshy, in his characteristic low tones.

Within the exhibition are two one-man shows. The Russian, Boris Grigoriev, shows a number of works in gouache, all of South American subjects. Perhaps because of the similarity of much of the subject matter, and a tendency to use clever shorthand methods of representation, I found it rather monotonous. I'm sure that in smaller numbers many of the things would have been easy to like. As a whole they seemed somewhat superficial, and perhaps the artist intended them to be so.

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The other one-man show is by the American, Millard Sheets. It is a remarkable exhibition, of great variety, a keen sense of drama and decoration, and a simple and effective use of color. There are many scenes in the desert, a handsome fantasy called "Mystic Night" (awarded the Watson F. Blair Prize of $400), city buildings, romantic bays and islands, all set down straightforwardly with the objective definitely in mind and, it would seem, easily achieved. Most of his colors are anything but brilliant in themselves, but he knows how to introduce contrasts of color, value and form which make each of his pictures a decorative entity. One leaves many shows with the feeling that a lot of uninteresting people know how to paint very well. One feels that Mr. Sheets must be a very interesting person.

As in all the water color shows at the Institute of recent years, there are drawings in all techniques. Some of them, I thought, were rather weak, and many not up to the standard of the water colors, but there were some handsome strong things also. Charles Sheeler showed two of his fine architectural pencil renderings, and there was an interesting black ink wash by Kenneth Shopen called "The Bride." The Mexican Charlot had an unusually vigorous but nevertheless stylized drawing of a life-sized head.

The Art Institute is featuring a remarkable exhibition, a one-man show of oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and drawings by Robert B. Harshe, late director of the Museum. Dr. Harshe was one of the foremost museum directors of America, and the two great exhibitions which he assembled for the Century of Progress Exposition made art history.

It was realized that he had a keen insight into the workings of the artistic mind and was not to be misled by technical tricks and devices, but only his most intimate friends knew that he painted steadily.

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Now there is on exhibit a careful selection from an amazing amount of material, totaling 89 works over a period of about 20 years. Many of the things were done abroad on study or vacation trips; many at Nantucket, Mass., where he spent the summer for many years, but the most interesting seem to have been done here in the city during his busiest years. Much of his work was experimental, and deliberately so. He wanted to understand for himself any artistic experiments that were being tried, but his personal attachment was greatest to the decorative and impressionistic types of work. His figure compositions are charming in color and arrangement.

His water colors are particularly charming, having great directness, variety and simplicity of expression. There seems to be nothing of the experimental quality in them that is seen in a majority of the oils. Among the oils is a delightful canvas on an English harbor on a sunny day, unusual in composition and touched in with unerring sense of high-keyed color. It is the sort of thing that every painter will admire as well as the laymen. The whole show is interesting, stimulating; a splendid record.

Audubon as Artist

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

A full revelation of John James Audubon, American naturalist, as an artist, may be found in the exhibition of his oils, water colors and drawings placed on view at the Academy of Natural Sciences in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the publication of "The Birds of America."

Audubon, elected to honorary membership in the Academy as early as 1831, is well known for the color plates that illustrate his various volumes on American birds and animals. But he was an able painter in oils, and when birds failed to make a living for him, he turned to profiles and portraits for which his stock charge was $5.

The present exhibition shows Audubon's art in all its phases, beginning with first halting sketches, made in France when he was in his early '20's, and before a meeting with Alexander Wilson, American naturalist, in 1810, crystallized his ambitions. The steadiness of his progress, with its various transitions, is as fascinating to the student of art as to the natural scientist.

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The comprehensive nature of the present aggregate is indicated in the tapping for material of many museums and private collections. One of the largest single collections included comes from Harvard College Library, and presents the earliest Audubon drawings on view. In these may be traced the vital years of early progress.

At first Audubon merely drew as statements of fact the specimens obtained in his hunting jaunts. "Marmotte," produced in 1805, is of this type, minus any attempt to infuse life, or to give an impression of the animal's environment.

All early Audubons are profile views. The first attempt to achieve a full-face is shown in "The Red Owl," in which talons and wing still cling to a profile placement. This incongruity, however, vanished rapidly, and the artist was soon measuring his mature stride, after a short transition when he experimented with the introduction of environing plants and landscape.

The bold dramatic note found in many plates for "Birds of America" makes its earliest appearance in the color drawing of "Turkey Vulture," but reaches its zenith in such a conception as "Vulture, Old Male."

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The oils are extremely interesting. Sometimes they were conceived as pictures in their own right, as "Pheasants Surprised by a Spanish Dog." Sometimes they served as preliminaries for later plates. In this category are some of the most imposing of the canvases, such as the wild turkey family, comprising hen and chicks as well as gobbler in a mountainous setting. Another study, complete in itself, is of hen and chicks, while a third, the most famous because it was used for the turkey cock plate in the Elephant Portfolio, shows the proud male standing alone.

This canvas, exhibited publicly for the first time, has never left the possession of the Audubon family. For years it hung in the artist-naturalist's home, now absorbed by New York's One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. When his son Victor's daughter Delia was married, her grandmother gave her the painting as a wedding present, but because of its size it could not be hung until later affluence permitted the building of a mansion large enough to house it. From this mansion in New Haven, Conn., it was taken for the present exhibition as a loan from Victor M. Tyler, Audubon's great-grandson.

Present on the list of lenders, also, are Florence Audubon, a granddaughter, and Mrs. Thomas F. Burgess, literary executor of Audubon's wife, Lucy.

Portraits in the exhibition include both drawings and oils. Outstanding among the former is a study of Lafayette, in black wash on paper. Although this likeness differs from other portraits of the great statesman, the accuracy with which Audubon drew birds and beasts, flowers and landscape, leads one to feel that it may be nearer truth.

The portraits in oil are more stilted. One of "Miss Audubon," a child of 4 or 5 years of age, is quaintly conceived in the flowery portrait tradition of the day. The full-length, though somewhat miniature, portrait of the actress, "Ann Cora Mowatt," however, reveals a naïveté equalling that of the French painter, Rousseau.

Less familiar to the general public are such studies of animals as the head of a buffalo calf; a delicate composition of "Richardson's Squirrels," painted in 1841, or "The American Cross Fox" used in "Quadrupeds of America."

Just as Audubon was eminently successful in painting the texture of feathers and fluff, so, also, he brought to his studies of furred animals a feeling for fine, full pelts.

Novel Music in Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

Reverting to its former policy, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra in 1938-39 will give 20 pairs of subscription concerts. Eugene Goossens, conductor for the last seven years, has been re-engaged for another season. Owing to engagements in England, however, he will not return until the season is seven weeks under way. José Iturbi and Hans Lange will each have charge of the orchestra for three weeks during his absence. Goossens will serve as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra next winter.

At the twelfth pair of concerts of the current season Goossens introduced Ernest John Moeran's Second Symphony, in G minor, the composer's second.

The music of Moeran, an Englishman of Irish descent, does not lend itself easily to classification. Apparently the composer belongs to no particular school. Although he speaks with a definite Irish accent in parts of the symphony, particularly where he uses a reel in the fourth movement, he should not be grouped with the nationalists. He knows what he wants to say and how to say it, and does so with vitality and conviction.

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The remainder of the program consisted of Haydn's Symphony No. 93 in D, the Schumann Piano Concerto, the solo part of which was played most commendably by Charles Naegele, and the Prelude to Act III of "Lohengrin."

At the concerts of April 1 and 2, Goossens presented the Symphony No. 2 in E minor of Felix Borowski. The middle two movements contain material of greater distinction than in the first and last, and the composer has made happier use of it. Borowski writes directly and with a commendable economy.

Toscha Seidel, making his first appearance in Cincinnati, played the solo part in Bruch's Violin Concerto in D minor, which incidentally has not been played in Cincinnati since 1902. He scored a big success. The remainder of the program included Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" and Dvořák's Slavonic Dance No. 1.

Considerably aided by the services of Marjorie Lawrence and Friederich Schorr of the Metropolitan Opera, the orchestra presented a Wagner program for its fourteenth pair of concerts the following week. Both artists reached the top of their form in the final scene from "Die Walkürie." Each singer had been allotted two solos earlier in the concert.

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The fifteenth pair of concerts brought the big organ in Music Hall into use. Charles Courboin, the Belgian organist, was the soloist. With the orchestra he played Handel's Concerto in D minor, Op. 7, No. 4. He had a further opportunity to show his virtuosity and musicianship in Bach's Prelude and Fugue in A minor. He also introduced a composition called "Prelude to November" by Clifford Lang, a former Cincinnatian. This is an atmospheric piece, impressionistic in vein, melancholy in mood. The composer, who was present, acknowledged the applause.

In Vaughan Williams's beautiful "Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis," the string section of the orchestra distinguished itself handsomely. The concert opened with C. B. Sanmartini's Sinfonia in D minor, a delightful work of the pre-classical period. After the intermission, the orchestra played the Entr'acte from Moussorgsky's opera, "Khovanstchina." The program closed with the Prelude to Act III, the Good Friday Spell and the Finale from "Parsifal," as arranged by Goossens.

F. Y.

New York Season Nears Close

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Season's end has been the case with several of our major musical organizations. The Carnegie Hall matinée of May 1 concluded the ministrations of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society. The valedictory offering was a Wagner program, with John Barbirolli conducting and Marjorie Lawrence, soprano, and Charles Kullman, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera House, as soloists.

A Wagner program in this spring of grace meant the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the latter half of the first act of "Die Walküre," and three excerpts from "Götterdämmerung"—Siegfried's "Rhine Journey," the "Trauermusik," and most of the Immolation Scene.

It was Miss Lawrence, however, in the excerpt from "Die Walküre" (which had been heard at the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of the previous Thursday and Friday) and as the Brünnhilde of the immolation who made a particular appeal to the audience. The magnificence of her singing, whether as Sieglinde or as Brünnhilde, provoked enthusiasm.

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On the evening of May 3 Carnegie Hall housed the season's last local concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Eugene Ormandy conducted a program drawn from those three honored B's of music, Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms. The Bach was the fifth "Brandenburg" Concerto, in D major, which employs a "concertino" of harpsichord, violin, and flute, besides an orchestra of strings. The soloists were respectively Alice Ehlers, the eminent Viennese harpsichordist; Alexander Hilsberg, and William Kincaid, the latter two being the concertmaster and the first flute of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Rarely have Mr. Ormandy and his forces equaled their achievement in this singularly ingratiating concerto. Miss Ehlers's treatment of the cadenza in the first movement was a marvel of brilliance and prismatic colors, and in the poetic "Affettuoso" that follows, the three soloists vied with one another in their striving for perfection.

Beethoven provided the occasion with his First Symphony; Brahms, with his Second. The orchestral execution in these thrice-familiar works was noteworthy for a restrained dynamic scale, carefully considered phrasing, and delicate shading. It was all admirably euphonious and precise. Yet a crisper tone would have been desirable in Beethoven's symphony, and parts of Brahms's would have profited by a more robust treatment.

The Oratorio Society, in its turn, brought its series to a culmination on May 5 by giving Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew," unabridged, at two sessions. The scene of this solemnity was the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Naturally, that majestic ecclesiastical setting would be ideal for such an event if the acoustics were also satisfactory. But they were far from being so when the experiment was tried a year ago, and in the meantime they have not undergone improvement.

In fact, there were so much blurred tone and such an interplay of echoes that definiteness of musical outline suffered continually. Only in the case of certain chorales sung by the cathedral choir stationed at the front of the nave were the results wholly satisfactory. Those were sung very beautifully indeed.

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A new organization, the Edvard Moritz Chamber Orchestra, of which Mr. Moritz is the conductor, made its initial bow on the evening of May 2 in the Town Hall. The program paid tribute to the classics by bringing forward concertos by Handel, Vivaldi, and Bach, and a "Serenata Notturna" in D (K. 239) by Mozart, and it recognized the moderns as exemplified by Roy Harris's Chorale for Strings, Op. 3, and a "Jig" Scherzo, from a string quartet in E, by David Holden, a "first time," played by string orchestra.

Musically the World's Fair preview presented on the evening of May 1 an elaborate inaugural program in the Administration Building at the Fair Site. First, Mr. Barbirolli conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra in a Trumpet Voluntary by Purcell. Then the combined choruses of the Oratorio Society and the Schola Cantorum were heard in three Bach chorales (Albert Stoessel conducting) and the opening chorus from Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima" (Hugh Ross conducting). Finally, there was Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Here Walter Damrosch was the conductor, and of an inspiring force, and an unusually capable solo quartet comprised Rosa Tentoni, Anna Kaskas, Paul Althouse, and Julius Huehn. Though the room had not been designed for music and the performers had been rather hurriedly assembled, the performance was so vigorous and vital that one readily forgave any lack of polish.

Lace and Lavender at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

In anticipation of the summer festival, the Abbey has reverted to its earlier custom of presenting a program of short plays. Incidentally, this is another step in equipping the No. 2 company with additions to its repertory which, presumably, will later be presented on tour in these islands when the theater is once more occupied by the company now in America. Save for occasional visits to Cork and Belfast and one to Glasgow, no Abbey ensemble has toured the Irish provinces or Great Britain for more than 10 years. Next season will probably see these some time regular tours resumed.

For the program of one-act plays, Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon," Yeats's "On Baile's Strand," and "The Dear Queen," a new play by Andrew Ganly (a newcomer to the Abbey whose first play, "Murder, Like Charity . . . ," was staged at the Gate last December) were chosen and a delightful evening resulted. Mr. Yeats's play ranks as a classic and, as such, it was given great dignity in a new setting designed by Tanya Moiseivitch. The acting was also on an appropriate level throughout.

Mr. Ganly presents in "The Dear Queen" a delightful study of three elderly sisters, who live in retirement in a big country house and are content to spend their lives within their grounds. The youngest of the three, "the adventurous one," Nellie, spends a week each year at a hotel in the west of Ireland at a place famous for its fishing. There she sees and meets people of the Old World in which all three once moved and which, for Nellie, has its sad memories of a lover—a British army officer—lost.

The scene is set in the drawing room in which everything is typically Victorian. The sisters date things from the visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland in 1900. To them she is still "the dear Queen." Since the "troubles," for which they blame Mr. Parnell—"a very wicked man"—they have been cut off from the outside world. They have even given up going to church. A visitor comes in the person of the Protestant curate, Mr. Munn, who is incidentally a Republican and a Gaelic speaker and revivalist. There is at once a clash of outlook, but everything is kept within the bounds of courtesy and tolerance.

The tension is relieved by the arrival home of Nellie. The older sisters are eager for her news, and their shocked amazement and, at the same time, delight when they hear that Nellie had actually gone out on the lake with an elderly gentleman and caught a trout is a brilliant bit of writing. The discovery of the gentleman's identity revives memories of the romance that might have been and the charming little play ends on this note of subdued tragedy.

The interest is well sustained all through and, if the little comedy does not get anywhere, it is satisfying nonetheless. It is a study in character offering rare opportunity for fine acting and, in this direction, the honors go to Shelah Richards, who, as Lottie, dominated and played a difficult part with brilliancy. As Sophie, who has to uphold the family dignity, Christine Hayden had the right touch and her politely expressed contempt for Republicanism was beautifully of the last 'nineties. The play is a gem of rare beauty and will be welcomed by little theaters seeking something out of the ordinary.

J. J. Hayes

The Minneapolis Symphony

By James Davies

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dimitri Mitropoulos has given convincing evidence of his ability as pianist several times since coming to Minneapolis, but never more convincing than in his interpretation of the Prokofieff Concerto No. 3. This work, heard here for the first time, fairly crackles with dissonances and exacts an astounding degree of digital dexterity. That the conductor could direct the orchestra and carry the piano load at the same time with so great a degree of success is its own comment on the quality of his work here.

On the same program was placed the Third Brahms Symphony and a Prelude and Fugue in B minor orchestrated by Mitropoulos. His interpretation of the symphony had many fine qualities; the Bach music retained its true character in this arrangement. During the days following we enjoyed three special concerts, given in the city auditorium, that attracted huge audiences.

Our season came to conclusion with a Wagner program in the center of which was the first act of the "Walküre," with Traubel, Melchior and List singing the roles of Sieglinde, Siegmund and Hunding. This proved to be the climax of a season that has been a revelation in many respects. The singers rose to great heights in the interpretation, but it was not they who so profoundly impressed the music on our consciousness, it was the sheer magnificence of the orchestral background that wove its way into every crevice of the music and accentuated every word of the text.

Mr. Mitropoulos conducted without score, a tremendous feat of memory, since it was a rendering of subtle nuance and of intense dramatic force. When the singers forgot the text, as they did on several occasions, he gave them their cues, molding the whole into as thrilling a performance as we have experienced this season, a season that has been full of thrills.

'Heartbreak House' Revived

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Having revived Shakespeare and Thomas Dekker with an awareness of their contemporary significance, it is natural that the Mercury Theater should turn to Shaw. And, Britain being now in something of the predicament Bernard Shaw had visions of, it was to be expected that Orson Welles and his players should find a new pertinence in "Heartbreak House." So "Heartbreak House" is being acted with all the elan to be expected at the Mercury. Probably Shaw has never been done more satisfactorily in this country.

As if to prove that the Mercury is no house of freaks and has no fear that its novelty will be gone if scenery is used, this "Heartbreak House" has as detailed and artfully realistic a pair of settings as the wealthiest of producers with taste could choose. And, perhaps because there have been those to say that while Orson Welles is a director of the first quality he may not actually be an actor, Mr. Welles has fixed his face up with putty and crepe hair until it looks like a bit of craggy New England coast and at the same time as much as you please like such a seasoned seafarer as Shaw's Captain Shotover. From behind and through this sculptural elaboration he characterizes the shrewd old fellow with all the relish of an actor who has spent a long life wisely upon the stage.

Mr. Welles was an actor without his mask. His special gifts are an easy naturalness that is never permitted to dull his dramatic sense and a great verbal lucidity. They help to make Mr. Shaw's bold arabesque of wisdom, wit and English idiosyncrasies of character delightfully clear. He and the actors he has gathered together play with enormous resilience, bouncing the humorous passages back and forth with gay dexterity, digging with enlightened industry into the characters, exhibiting seriously their serious side. They play joyfully, as actors should in comedy, play as children play.

Consequently "Heartbreak House" is a joy to listen to, to watch, to quaff. Though all of Shaw's meanings no one perhaps will ever know, many meanings are clear in the exuberance of this interpretation. The play shines like a jewel.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mady Christians, who has acted in seven failures since she came to this country, plays the elder daughter of Shotover, Mrs. Hushabye. This is the most satisfactory role Miss Christians has had in America and she fills it with a fluent grace and quick responsiveness that mark her at last one of our ablest actresses. Geraldine Fitzgerald from the Dublin Gate, charming, remarkably expressive, plays Ellie. George Coulouris is the harrassed Mangin, Vincent Price the handsome Hector. Shaw never had a livelier lot of players working for him. Not on this side of the Atlantic, at any rate.

The play itself seems to say more than it did when first we heard it here in the Theater Guild's production. Things have happened since Shaw wrote it that load some of its lines with a greater meaning. Its picture is one of civilized English men and women struggling with the complexities of their lives, living as busily as ants and yet without the ant's clear purpose, speculating, dreaming, wondering, drifting, facing a future they cannot define and suddenly in their confusion hearing a great drumming in the air, thrilling to it as the world begins to explode about them. What will become of them and their civilization? Two of them are destroyed, the great and ignorant financier and the burglar. The rest stand stupent as the final curtain falls, conscious that the last few moments have brought a magnificent experience. What it will do to them we do not know.

What Orson Welles and the Mercury Theater have done we do know. They have made "Heartbreak House" a great experience for the playgoer.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Theater Guild has taken over the Actors Repertory Company's production of a play called "Washington Jitters," and is offering it to its subscribers at the Guild Theater. The Actors Repertory Company consists of players young and eager who bring great zest if less subtlety to this satire on Washington's artful dodgers. John Boruff and Walter Hart concocted it from Dalton Trumbo's novel of the same title.

Gathering its story together in almost as many scenes as are used in one of the Federal Theater's Living Newspapers, they tell a roughly comical story of a young sign painter who is mistaken for a non-existent co-ordinator and becomes a power among politicians. No one notices that his name has never been heard before in the Capitol's halls or that he has never been appointed to office, so he can go on making startling statements, lending his influence to one side or another of scheming political forces. He is an honest objector to representatives of the people who represent first their individual or factional interests. The play ends with his exposing himself to the whole country by radio and begging his listeners not to trust their representatives.

Here is nothing at all polished in the way of satire. The authors have no rapiers among their weapons. They lay about them with a heavy hand but the best of good will toward everything but chicanery. The actors, too, play with an air of healthy muscularity. Where matters of finesse are concerned they haven't a care in the world. It is good rough-and-tumble fun.

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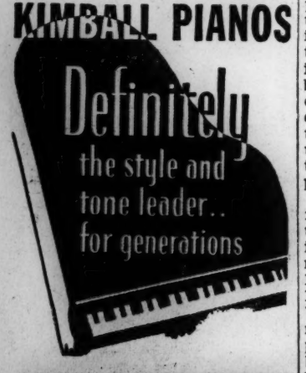

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Widening One's Horizons Through Youth Hosteling

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Round Tablers Consider Youth Hostels as a Means to an End

Aim Is International Friendship and World Peace Through Informal Travel—Also A. Y. H.'s Aim

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Youth Round Table, as you all know, is made up of young people in their twenties, with an occasional "guest" who is older or younger in years but one with us in our enthusiasm for developing international friendship through correspondence and round-table discussion. Among our interests, youth hosteling ranks high, for we are in accord with the informal, inexpensive means of travel represented by the youth hostel associations on both sides of the Atlantic. Therefore, because for a year or so we have not told the whole story of the American Youth Hostel Association and its increasing chains of hostels, and because various ones of you ask about it at intervals, we are telling it today, to bring you up to date on developments.—Chairman

Northfield, Mass.

Youth hosteling in the United States started with one hostel in 1934, and expanded to 110 hostels by the summer of 1937. Monroe Smith, National Director of the American Youth Hostels, with headquarters in Northfield, Mass., is now on the last lap of a coast-to-coast tour to prepare for the establishment of hostels in many new parts of the country. Starting his speaking tour in the East, he helped form plans early for a Salt-Water hostel chain along the Rhode Island and Connecticut coast. Several hostels on the tip of Cape Cod will be reached by boat from Boston. New England, the birthplace of American hostels, had 70 of these inexpensive overnight lodging places last summer. Spaced at from 12-15 mile intervals, the hostels offer friendly shelter to those who are traveling by hiking, biking, canoeing, horseback riding, and, in the winter, skiing. Each hostel is under the care of resident house parents. Separate bunk rooms for boys and girls, separate washing facilities, a common room and a kitchen where the hostelers can prepare their own meals, make up the typical hostel. An AYH pass ($1 for those under 21, $2 for those 21 and over), a knapsack and a sheet sleeping sack are the badges of entrance for those using the hostels. There is no age limit for hostelers and no racial, religious or class discrimination is made.

Regulations for conduct are few, but in keeping with the wholesome, simple aims of hosteling. Drinking is not permitted in the hostels, and smoking is discouraged for two reasons: first, the fire hazard, which is always a threat in the vicinity of farms; second, the necessity to keep fit for the rigors of hosteling. Lights go out at ten in all hostels, as hostelers like to rise early and be off on the road. They are expected to tidy up the hostel before leaving, self-service being the accepted thing.

Loops in Michigan And Northwest

Making his first stop in Michigan, Monroe Smith reported that the existing hostel loop spaced at bicycling distance from Lansing to Benton Harbor would be filled out for hikers, and that hostels would also stretch along Lake Michigan. There is already a small loop of about seven hostels which starts in Ann Arbor. The outcome of committee meetings in Illinois and Wisconsin will be hostels along the shore of Lake Michigan. These, the first hostels in these states, will be running this summer.

The establishment of hostels in Washington state will also mean a new hostel region. Monroe and his hostel ideas met with great enthusiasm in this state, and with the assistance of a regional committee and the regional field worker a loop of some 25-30 hostels was mapped out. The hostels will be open this season to take care of several hundred Easterners hosteling through the West during the summer, as well as the local hostelers. The loop, starting at Seattle, crosses over to Whitby Island at Mikilto, and extends through the San Juan Islands by way of Anacortes. The return is by way of Lake Crescent, the Olympics and Hood Canal. Hostelers can hike, bike, and occasionally ferry.

After visiting California Monroe reported that hostel work is progressing most satisfactorily there. The skeleton chain of California hostels, set up last year, is being filled out with hostels at 15 mile intervals. It is situated in the Bay area, and winds through the beautiful redwood country, from San Francisco along the Pacific shore to Santa Cruz, and back to San Francisco by an inland route.

Denver, Colorado, is the starting place for another hostel chain to be opened this summer. Mr. Smith is also working on plans for hostel developments in the Missouri Ozarks.

Through Eastern Mountains

Hostels in Pennsylvania were first opened last spring along the Horseshoe trail, which extends 118 miles from Valley Forge to Manada Gap. Reading, Pa., is an important center of hostel interest in this territory. A regional field worker is now setting up hostels which will swing north from Manada Gap and follow the foot of the Blue Mountain ridge to Stroudsbourg and Delaware Water Gap. From the Water Gap a branch will swing south to Philadelphia along the mountain ridges, while another branch will follow the Delaware River to Port Jervis, N. Y., whence it swings east and crosses the Hudson at Newbergh, joining the New England loop through Pawling, N. Y. The New England hostels extend along the Green and White Mountains, the Connecticut Valley, and south through Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Hosteling is an old story now in Europe. Founded in 1910 by a schoolteacher from Westphalia, it spread rapidly after the war to many European countries. There are now 20 countries belonging to the International Youth Hostel Conference, including the British Isles, Canada, the United States, with well over 4,000 hostels where over eight million overnights were registered last year. All nations work together to facilitate travel for youth between countries, believing that there is no better way to work toward a lasting world peace based on international friendship and understanding, than to make it possible for young people to hostel in other lands, meeting youth from every nation on a common ground, in wholesome, simple surroundings.

"Open House" To European Hostelers

For many years young Americans, adventuring in Europe, have met such a warm welcome that they have been eager for hostels here, not only to benefit themselves and their own young countrymen, but also that the hospitality they have enjoyed abroad might in some measure be reciprocated. The AYH believes that the way for American youth and for foreign youth to see the real America is through Youth Hostel Travel which brings them into close contact with our countryside and with other young people. It believes in the cultural and educational values of hosteling and its definite contribution toward wholesome outdoor living.

According to a report from the United States Department of the Interior, Secretary Ickes, a member of the AYH National Board, plans to encourage travel in the United States and hopes to attract the travel-minded from all over the world to these shores. Leading educators, political economists and crusaders for world peace have given this plan of the U. S. Department of the Interior their indorsement because of the principles, implicit in the program, of creating international amity by closer ties of fellowship.

A. Y. H., Inc.

England

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

I have long enjoyed the Youth Round Table, but I think it is quite time that I took a more than passive interest.

I have much appreciated the letters on Youth Hostels in America and Canada. Two years ago my sister and I toured through Shropshire, Gloucester, and the Cotswolds by tandem bicycle, taking advantage of Youth Hostels, of which there are now a very useful number in England.

At Shrewsbury, a town of many genuine sixteenth century black and white buildings, we met an American girl who was touring on a second-hand bicycle she had purchased in Chester. She explained that it was unnecessary to use her bell as the cycle gave ample warning of her approach.

Stow-on-the-Wold is very charming. There we met an Austrian and a German seriously endeavoring to see as much as possible in their fortnight's stay. They left the next morning by 6 a. m., taking great care not to disturb other hostelers, with which consideration I was very pleased.

The next evening a Swede stayed at the hostel, endeavoring, as were the Austrian and German, to learn English.

All the hostelers performed their allotted tasks each morning with spontaneous eagerness to help "first-timers."

At all the hostels there was much kindness, love and friendliness expressed, and these experiences were an inspiration to me, and aroused a deep desire to know better my countrymen, also to understand the aims and objects of "foreigners." I have believed for some time that when we understand the men and women overseas we shall realize the one grand brotherhood and we shall have peace.

This summer my husband and I are separating for holidays. I intend to tour a portion of Southern England, and if I can get a companion I prefer to use the tandem. If not, I shall cycle alone. My good wishes to all Round Tablers.

(Mrs.) F. T.

In an Education Page in the near future (probably a Saturday Page) we expect to publish a personal record from another Youth Hostel traveler, a mother who "hosteled" with her young son along routes in North Wales. You might like to watch for it. And if you write to the American Youth Hostels, will you mention the Round Table, please?

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Courtesy of AYH, Inc.

These Scenes Are Typical of the Youth Hostel Way of Young People Getting Acquainted With One Another at Home and Abroad. Upper Row: Left—Everyone Fixes His Own Bike. Hostelers Are Their Own Mechanics. Right—Breakfasting Before an Early Start. Lower Row: Left—An Evening Meal at One of the Hostels. Hostelers Are Their Own Cooks. Also, Right—Everywhere Informal Self-Service Is the Jolly Rule

College Course Preparing Girls For Work in Publishing Fields

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

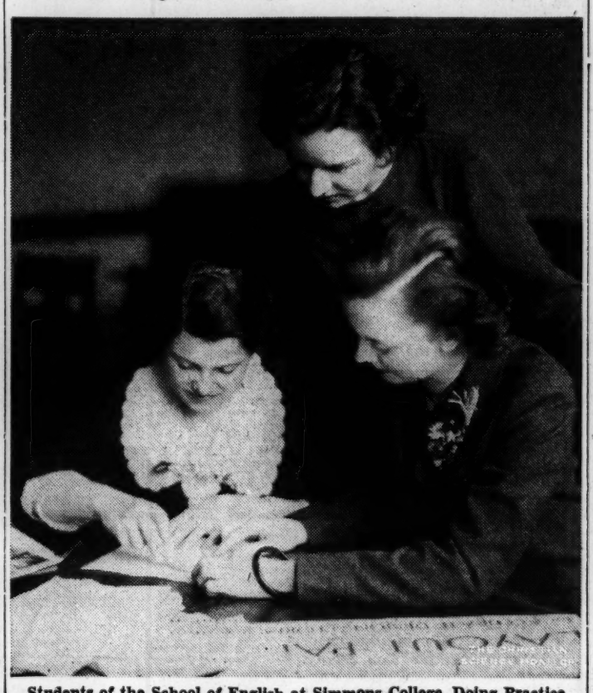
Proof that the school of English at Simmons College, Boston, Mass., is carrying out the Simmons tradition of supplementing liberal education with professional training is found in the occupational choices of its graduates. Among the latter are writers for metropolitan newspapers, the publisher of a rural weekly in New Hampshire, public relations counselors and members of the staffs of advertising agencies.

The publishing industry, in which the school gives intensive training, has attracted half a dozen of the graduates, employed chiefly as copy readers and proofreaders. One is on the staff of a magazine for boys; another a newspaper librarian. The list includes secretaries in college, government and insurance offices, receptionists in hospitals and brokerage houses, social service workers and several teachers of English in colleges and high schools.

The school claims to be unique among American institutions of education in that it seeks to train its students for what Dr. Robert M. Gay, its director describes as "the trade of literature," all the aspects of publishing—magazine, book and newspaper—while at the same time encouraging literary talent of any sort and giving a sound cultural background.

The student enrolling in the writing and editing program takes, for more than three years, a typical college course in liberal arts studies. Her technical course includes one semester of training in the use of a library, use of indexes, files, reference books, and the technique of elementary research; one semester of literary or journalistic writing; one semester of form and style; a year of shorthand and typewriting; a year of manuscript and proof. The latter includes the handling and forwarding of manuscripts, elementary proofreading, book, magazine and advertising layout, typography, and the like.

A feature of the work of the senior year, as of that in all Simmons schools, is that the student is placed, one day a week for 10 weeks, in an office, store or plant, where she has an opportunity to observe actual business methods and routine and to be advised and directed in assigned tasks. During the past year seniors in the school have practiced in 20 offices: publishing houses, magazine, and newspaper plants, travel bureaus, advertising and publicity agencies, printing plants and bookstores. The employers of students doing practice work are asked to submit reports on their success and on their professional traits and personal characteristics.



Students of the School of English at Simmons College, Doing Practice Work on a Layout of Pictures

C. C. C. Boys Get Job Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellsboro, Pa.

In a country newspaper plant and a small town garage here there is in progress a vocational educational experiment believed to be unusual. Twenty CCC boys selected from Camp S-155 at Darling Run, near where most camps were located, the void was still unfilled.

So when Darling Run Camp, located down in the gorge of Pine Creek, Tioga County, began to look for vocational training, that was its problem.

For Vocational Training

Mid-summer last year found the Camp's educational staff with the Department of Public Instruction interviewing the Wellsboro School Board.

The Board was sorry, but school facilities were limited . . . wouldn't permit night CCC classes. Besides, no printing or mechanics courses were available there. But perhaps, offered Principal Rock L. Butler, perhaps some local plant. . . .

And so conversations began and departmental red tape started unreeling and in January of this year, for the first time, it is said, in CCC history, or school history either, for that matter, vocational classes were opened in a private industrial establishment. The foreman-teachers received their salaries from the local school board, which was reimbursed from Harrisburg, and arrangements to reimburse the Gazette and the Evans Auto Company for their heat and light and maintenance. The Board named Michael David, school shop instructor as a co-ordinator, to prepare lesson plans, but the teaching foremen received from the state Department temporary "emergency" certificates as teachers of vocational courses.

Two CCC Boys Learn the Ancient Art of Setting Type, as Part of a CCC Vocational Experiment Undertaken With the Co-operation of the Wellsboro (Pa.) Gazette

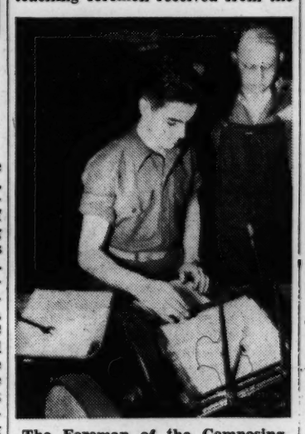
here, are learning the trades of the printer and of the garage mechanic, not from books or from school instructors, but from the foreman of the Wellsboro Gazette's composing room, and the managers of the Evans Auto Company's garage department. Every Tuesday and Thursday evening, out in the forests of the Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon Country, a few miles outside Wellsboro, 10 CCC lads lay down their brush-hooks and axes and try to recall, as they jounce in a Government truck along the road to town, just what it was that foreman Jesse Sticklin of the Gazette said last week about holding a composing stick, and 10 other boys wrestle mentally with problems concerning the mysteries of carburetion and spark-plugs as they are revealed by Al Soderquist and Ed. Thornton at the Evans garage.

Once in their "classrooms," the boys take off their coats and go to work. For it isn't all a matter of fooling with motors or tinkering with type, this new vocational training: the shop must be kept clean, the leads put away . . . the floor swept . . . dead metal taken to the caster, and the standing forms torn down. Both in the garage and the printing office, the homely tricks of the trade are learned first.

Overcoming Lack Of Equipment

It came about this way: Education in the Civilian Conservation Corps has been hampered all along the way, Wayne H. Hutchinson, Camp S-155 adviser recalls, by the lack of equipment, buildings, and qualified instructors. Intended to turn out better citizens, CCC found itself seeking new educational methods to insure that end. At first, some common school subjects were taught by the educational advisers, most of them former schoolteachers. English, Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling . . . all these were useful to a portion of the enrollees, but practical training to give "graduating" CCC youths what they most needed—a boost toward a job—was lacking.

In some of the larger centers after a Federal-State finance pool was set up to pay instructors, CCC boys joined night classes at high schools, where they were permitted circumscribed use of institutional equipment, but in the rural districts,



The Foreman of the Composing Room Shows a CCC Student How to Manage a Small Job Press

A Good School

A good school is a place where young people of any age come together to educate themselves and each other, with the help of good teachers, in those social habits of co-operation and studies needed for effective citizenship in a democracy. —National Self-Government Committee Inc.

Problem-Solving For a Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

By stressing ability to analyze and corrrelate, instead of ability to remember facts and figures, colleges are developing a "new type of failure," according to a report by Dr. Joseph H. Willits, dean of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, in a recent issue of the University Placement Review.

That changed emphasis is catching up with the "crammer"—the fellow who is long on memory and short on reasoning power—said Dr. Willits. He describes the new type of flunker as the "patient, plugging soul who in the past gave 'the seven reasons' or 'the four factors' back to the teacher in response to the appropriate question."

But faced with the necessity of solving problems instead of listing facts, Dr. Willits reported the student "finds himself increasingly out of his depth as his college years go on, and it is often difficult to explain to him and to his parents why a man with an excellent previous record may suddenly find himself doing very poorly. Such people are useful as citizens and employees, but they are not truly deserving of a university degree."

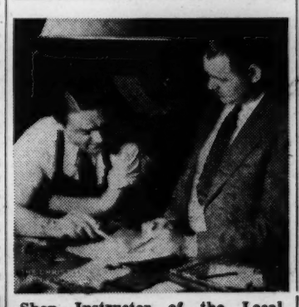
Another object of increased emphasis is speaking and writing ability in all students, not only those who major in English, says Dr. Willits.

A survey among several hundred Wharton School alumni showed they thought the most important single item in college training deserving improvement was ability of expression.

Colleges have been indifferent to training in correct, effective English, Dr. Willits feels. Many teachers have the idea that the only thing important is the ideas the student has to present, let the "ain'ts" and "it don'ts" fall where they may.

Students have come to feel that slangy talk, such as is used in "movie colleges," is a sign of sophistication. If they speak too carefully, they're bound to be nicknamed "professor."

The University of Pennsylvania is raising English standards by requiring good expression in all subjects. It is expected that the repeated emphasis will result in permanent desirable habits. In addition, good English will be made the requirement for a university degree.



Shop Instructor of the Local High School, Co-ordinator for This Project, Confers on the Week's Program With the CCC Camp Educational Adviser

Sketches From Young America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

Albert

Albert was in the sixth grade. He was rather discounted as a student—even an average one. His father and mother had worked in the mill at one time, but now his father had gone away, the mill was closed and there were six brothers and sisters at home. Albert said they "got their coal off the City Hall."

A part of the work of the school had been to learn to recognize certain music masterpieces, and the children were directed to keep their eyes open for pictures which might be used to illustrate the music, or tell a story similar to that of the music. Friend-Teacher had said one day, "Look through your magazines at home for pictures which you can cut out." Albert had replied under his breath, "Hain't got no magazines!" To take a really good look at Albert was to realize that probably there were no magazines in his home. So with a cheerful gesture, the reply had been made, "Why bother with magazines, anyway? Go ahead and make your own pictures."

Some days later, Albert, who was not usually conspicuous for his initiative, announced in no uncertain terms that he had made his own pictures. Sure enough, there they were, laid out on his desk—two pieces of wrinkled brown wrapping paper. Each paper contained a sketch done in soft blunt pencil. The first was a tree with a bird in its branches. Below the tree stood a man, leaning on his hoe and looking up at the bird.

"What is that, Albert?"

"That is 'Hark, Hark the Lark,' by Schubert, and"—pointing to the second sketch, the figure of a woman kneeling before an altar—"this is 'O Rest in the Lord,' by Mendelssohn!"

Inez Field Damon

Beauty of Environment As a Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Not long ago I passed through Marlborough, and stopped for a few moments to walk round the grounds of the great school that was established there during the last century. It is a school justly famed for its loveliness. Its Georgian buildings, with their warm, red, but mellow brick, and their graceful white-edged windows, set in the midst of cool lawns and shady trees, speak with quiet and restrained eloquence of the most well-bred period of English architecture. It came over me with great force then that the celebrated seats of English learning are set amidst scenes of entrancing beauty. Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, Winchester are all alike in that they feed full the desire for loveliness. It is no accident that they do so. To spend impressionable years in such surroundings is an experience of spiritual enrichment of which one can never be deprived. H. H.

Vassar Broadcasts

Vassar College has entered the field of radio recently, broadcasting two 15-minute programs weekly over station WGNY, Newburgh, N. Y. Members of the faculty and students participate jointly in planning programs and broadcasting. The college believes that the opportunity to broadcast not only affords its students training in microphone technic which may be useful to them but also that it enhances their interest in various lines of academic work.—From Education by Radio.

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MONDAY and THURSDAY

Pitching of Young Rookie a Boon to Hard-Hitting Fenway Club—H-Y Track Meet

Bagby's First Complete Effort Boon to Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Down in Atlanta, Ga., today a certain laundryman is walking around sporting a broad smile. And he has good reason. Not that he has taken ink spots out of a shirt front. More important than that. His son—Jim Bagby, Jr., Red Sox pitcher—has achieved his first complete major game, his second victory, and also holds the distinction of having knocked a team out of the American League leadership.

Baseball tradition plays strange tricks. Just 18 years ago this season, Jim Bagby, Sr., was helping the Cleveland Indians win their first and only American League pennant. The "Old Sarge," as he was called, pitched in 48 games for Tris Speaker's club and won 31. He was the only hurler in the majors to go over the 30-game level that year. Few have done it since.

Cleveland Hero

As the Indians waded through the Brooklyn Dodgers in the World Series, five games to two, Jim, Sr., contributed one triumph. He helped himself by hitting a home run with two on base. The big pitcher was a Cleveland hero, along with Speaker, Wambsganss, Coveleskie and Burns.

But today, the Bagby family was none too popular in the Ohio city. For as a result of Jim junior's hurling yesterday at Fenway Park, the Indians were out of the driver's seat in the league for the first time in more than two weeks. Although the youngster walked seven, he yielded only six hits, and five of them came in the last three innings. By that time the Red Sox had a comfortable lead.

That game may mark the beginning of another lengthy hurling career in the Bagby family. Young Jim had tried on three previous occasions to make an impression, with fair success. He was given credit for the team's opening triumph against the Yankees, although lasting only six innings. But yesterday, in going nine full frames with Cleveland, the rookie won permanent hold on a starting job and increased the confidence in his own ability.

Added Confidence

Confidence plays a bigger part in a rookie's life than most persons imagine. Of course, a ball player must have ability, But this ability, plus a generous amount of confidence, is a combination that usually succeeds. Until yesterday, Bagby didn't know he could stay around for nine innings. Now he is sure he can.

With the exception of Lefty Grove, Bagby has more on the ball than any other Red Sox pitcher. Manager Joe Cronin admitted this yesterday following the 15-to-3 triumph. The rookie, last season in the New York-Pennsylvania League at Hazleton, throws a screwball that also works as a change of pace. Whenever he gets into trouble out there in the box it is because he cannot get the ball over the plate. But control comes with experience, and in the Cronin plan, Jim Bagby, Jr., will absorb plenty of it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin will continue to start five pitchers, but not necessarily in succession. Grove, Wilson, Marcum and Bagby can go every four days, but Fritz Ostermueller will be given an extra day of rest. The manager believes he needs it.

♪ ♪ ♪

The offensive heroes of that Cleveland victory yesterday, the fourth straight for the Red Sox, were Cramer, Vosmik, Foxx and Cronin. Foxxie hit his sixth and seventh homers, driving in a total of five runs. He leads both major leagues in run producing. Cronin added his second homer in as many days with two mates aboard in the opening inning. Vosmik accounted for three runs and Cramer for two.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox have now won five and dropped only two against western invaders. They stand fourth in the race, just one game from second place and 1½ from first.

♪ ♪ ♪

The three-game series with Washington, which starts at Fenway Park on Friday and continues over the week end, shapes up as a possible battle for the lead.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Chicago White Sox move into Fenway tomorrow for a two-day invasion. Fritz Ostermueller, who has won two and lost none, is scheduled to pitch for the locals.

N.E.L.T.A. Schedule

By the Associated Press

The New England Lawn Tennis Association announces dates and sites for 31 sanctioned tennis tournaments and championships, including the men's National doubles championships at the Longwood Cricket Club, in Brookline, starting Aug. 22.

The Longwood Bowl championships were set for the Chestnut Hill club starting July 18, while Newport's historic Casino tournament drew the week of Aug. 15.

Among other leading sanctioned events:

May 23—Connecticut State championships, New Haven Lawn Tennis Club.
May 28—Rhode Island State clay court championship, East Side Lawn Tennis Club, Providence.
May 30—New England championships, Hartford, Conn., Golf Club.
June 11—Massachusetts State men's singles, Longwood Cricket Club.
July 2—Central Massachusetts singles and Massachusetts State doubles, Worcester Tennis Club.
July 5—Rhode Island State grass and New England doubles, Agawam Hunt Club, Providence.
July 9—Oyster Harbors invitation, Osterville, Mass.
July 18—New Hampshire State championships, Crawford Notch.
July 30—Cape Cod championships, Wianno, Mass.
Aug. 1—Maritime championships, Bar Harbor, Maine.
Aug. 4—New Hampshire shore championships, Abenaque Club, Rye Beach.
Aug. 8—Maine State championships, Portland Country Club.
Aug. 10—Western New England championships, Great Barrington, Mass.
Aug. 13—Vermont State championships, Brattleboro Outing Club, Brattleboro.
Aug. 13—Invitation women's tournament, Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.
Sept. 2—Berkshire County championships, Pittsfield, Mass.
Sept. 8—Vermont State closed championships for women, Bennington, Vt.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Boston Red Sox bought Catcher Rick Ferrell and Pitcher Lloyd Brown from St. Louis Browns.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Ducky Medwick, Cardinals—His triple drove in winning runs in 9-7 defeat of Dodgers; also clouted double and two singles.

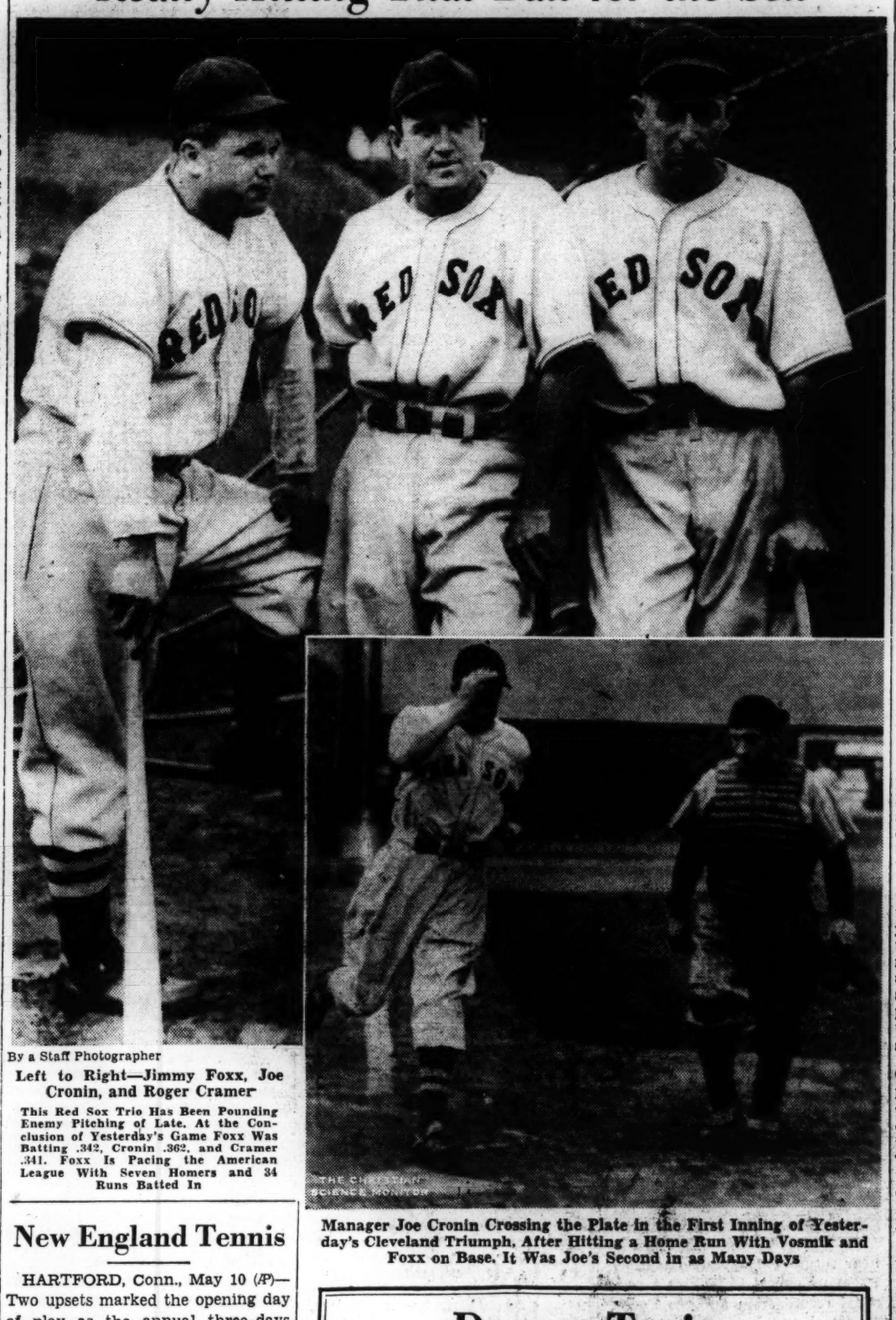
Dutch Leonard, Senators—Held St. Louis to seven hits, all singles, and batted in three runs with triple and single in beating Browns, 7-1.

Debs Garms, Bees—His tenth-inning pinch-hit single with three on and two out whipped Pirates, 9-7.

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—Belted two home runs to drive in five runs and lead 15-3 slaughter of Indians.

Peaches Davis, Reds—Shut out Phils for seven of nine innings and gave up only seven hits as mates pounded out 9-4 decision.

Really Hitting That Ball for the Sox



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin, and Roger Cramer

This Red Sox Trio Has Been Pounding Enemy Pitching of Late. At the Conclusion of Yesterday's Game Foxx Was Batting .342, Cronin .362, and Cramer .341. Foxx Is Pacing the American League With Seven Homers and 34 Runs Batted In

Manager Joe Cronin Crossing the Plate in the First Inning of Yesterday's Cleveland Triumph. After Hitting a Home Run With Vosmik and Foxx on Base. It Was Joe's Second in as Many Days

New England Tennis

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10 (AP)—Two upsets marked the opening day of play as the annual three-days spring tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association got under way yesterday on the Trinity College courts.

The first came when Bud Foster of Dartmouth ousted John Leland of Brown, who was seeded three in the field of 32 entries in the first round of play. Jack Wholey, MIT player, provided the second surprise by beating Ralph Greene of Springfield College who was seeded No. 5 in the second round.

Al Barrows of Wesleyan, Philip Bush, of MIT, Wayland Avery, of Dartmouth, and Bob Reider of Amherst, seeded one, two, four, and six respectively, all survived the first two rounds played yesterday, and will enter the quarter-finals this afternoon.

Nine colleges are represented in the field of 32 contestants, including: Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams, Dartmouth, Amherst, Providence College, Brown, MIT, and Springfield College, with Dartmouth looming as the strongest team. Al Jarvis, Dartmouth's singles champion of last season, is not defending his crown this year. his time being taken with studies.

With the quarter-finals in the singles and the semifinals in the doubles being completed Tuesday, the finals will be run off Wednesday afternoon in both singles and doubles.

France Wins 3 to 2

SCHEVENINGEN, Netherlands, May 10 (AP)—France's tennis youngsters rallied briskly on the final day to defeat the Netherlands, 3 matches to 2, in their first-round Davis Cup series. Trailing 1-2 after the first two day's play, the French earned a place in the second round as Yvon Petra defeated H. van Swol, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2, and Bernard Destremeau won from T. Hughan, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. France's second-round rival will be Monaco.

Stripp Signs Contract

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10 (AP)—Third Baseman Joe Stripp, who refused to sign a St. Louis Cardinal contract after being obtained from the Brooklyn Dodgers last fall, has come to terms, the Cardinals announced. Stripp came to the Cards in the deal which sent Leo Durocher to Brooklyn. After refusing to sign a contract, he was ordered to report to the Cardinals' Columbus farm, and again refused.

Eastern Archery June 29

Deerfield Academy again will be the scene of the Eastern Archery Association shoot. "The Eastern" this year will begin on June 29 and continue through Saturday, July 2. Because the national is to be held in San Francisco and only a few are expected to make the trip, plans are under way to make "the Eastern" the outstanding tournament east of the Mississippi for 1938.

Mrs. Moody Wins Two

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, playing in Great Britain for the first time since 1935, and the first time on a hard court in this country, today defeated Enid Wyard, 6—1, 6—0 in the North London tennis tournament. Playing a second-round match immediately afterward, she scored a similarly easy victory over Miss L. Throne, 6—0, 6—1.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—FENWAY PARK—3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Kennedy's, Summer and Hawley Sts.
HUB. 2195

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Washington Has Surprise Club

A new problem presents itself in the American League pennant race. The Washington Senators, owned and operated by "Old Fox" Clark Griffith, were in first place today and are being called the surprise club of 1938.

While the country has watched the steady comeback of the Yankees, after a rather disastrous beginning, and the improved early-season showing of the Cleveland Indians, the Senators have steadily pushed ahead and this morning were at the head of the parade. Instead of a duel between the Yanks and Indians, the race has developed into a three and possibly a four-club affair.

Six Straight Wins

In winning six straight against the West, the Senators have piled up 72 base hits, an average of 12 for each nine innings. They have captured two each from the Browns, White Sox and Indians. Both White Sox battles went overtime, 10 and 13 innings.

Last season the Griffith entry finished sixth, just ahead of the Athletics and Browns. Practically no one took them seriously in the current pre-season rating. Perhaps few do at the moment. But they are hitting and their pitching is good, a combination that demands respect.

A "bargain counter" pitcher, Emil Leonard, had the distinction of putting the leaders in front yesterday. Up from Atlanta, after one major league failure at Brooklyn, the right-hander has won three of his five starts to date. He throws a knuckle ball. In beating the Browns yesterday he allowed only seven hits, all singles. He pitched shutout ball after the first inning. He took part in his team's 14-hit attack by hitting a single and triple, driving in three runs.

Indians Second

In second place were the Cleveland Indians, who came East with a lead of 2½ games over the field. The same old trouble has gripped the Tribe. The boys can't win in the East. For years that complex has ruined their chances in the flag race.

The Red Sox, hitting hard, have advanced to a position only 1½ games out of first place. Led by Manager Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Roger Cramer and Joe Vosmik, the Boston team has sounded a warning to those rivals just above them in the standing. If their pitching holds up, they will be heard from later. Yesterday, for the second successive afternoon, the Sox pounded Cleveland pitching.

After dropping two extra-inning battles in a row, the Boston Bees came back yesterday and crashed the National League victory column. In 10 innings they beat the Pirates, 7 to 5, on a pinch-hit single by Debs Garms. The Bees, usually weak offensively, collected 16 safeties facing five Pittsburgh pitchers.

Cincinnati's Reds tightened their hold on fourth place by defeating the Phillies 9 to 4. Ray Davis, right-hander, side-armed the Phils to seven hits. Craft and Hershberger, both rookies, paced the Cincinnati attack with three hits.

The Cardinals, in the midst of a comeback, scored over the Dodgers, 9 to 7, on Joe Medwick's two-run triple in the eighth inning. Joe contributed four hits to the Cardinal offense.

New Haven Team Leads

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 10 (AP)—Kelsey's Resort, a New Haven five-man aggregation, took the lead last night in team scoring in Class A of the third annual New England Duckpins championship with a total of 1776.

The Silver Grill five of Seymour, a booster outfit unqualified for the playoffs, rolled 177, however, May 8.

The active amusement group of New Britain scored 1704.

In the doubles, Jack White of New Haven, who landed third place in the National singles recently in Richmond, Va., paired with Ray Anderson for a total doubles score of 849. They are now in the lead in this division, White got 475 and Anderson 374.

Miss Miley Breaks Record

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 10 (AP)—Golf's feminine stars of the Southland began today the eliminations in the 27th annual Southern championship with Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., in a favored position. Miss Miley, protege of her professional father and a winner of many tournaments, won the medal trophy yesterday with a record breaking 75, five under par. Her score was a new low for the Southern Association's preliminary round and broke the course record in competition by two strokes.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	16	3	.842
Chicago	13	7	.650
Pittsburgh	11	9	.550
Cincinnati	10	11	.476
St. Louis	8	10	.444
Boston	7	9	.438
Brooklyn	7	13	.350
Philadelphia	4	14	.222

Results May 9
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 7.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 7, Pittsburgh 5. (10 innings)
One game postponed.

Miss Marble Plays Hunter

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Alice Marble of San Francisco, 1936 national women's tennis champion, gave a brilliant exhibition of stroking yesterday as she faced Francis T. Hunter in her final practice before sailing tonight for England, where she will play in the Wimbledon tournament and the Wightman Cup matches.

Miss Marble had no trouble handling Hunter's famous forehand drives and her speedy court covering and clever placing of her shots showed she was at top form.

Sailing with Miss Marble tonight will be Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, donor of the international trophy and non-playing captain of the United States team, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, and Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif. Polly Morrill of Boston will accompany the team.

Belgium Eliminates Greece

ATHENS, Greece, May 10 (AP)—Belgium's Davis Cup tennis team completed its second round conquest of Greece by winning the final two singles matches to make the final score 5-0. Charles Nayaert won from L. Otalios, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2 while Pierre Geelhand defeated J. Michailides, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. Belgium will face India in the next round.

Women's Golf Association

First Teams

	Matches Won	Lost	Points For	Agst
Central	5	1	34	20
Northern	5	1	30	24
Midland	4	2	35	19
The C. C.	3	3	31	23
Southern	1	5	15	39
Middlesex	0	6	17	37

Results Yesterday
Central 6, The Country Club 3.
Northern 5, Middlesex 4.
Midland 7, Southern 2.

Second Teams

Northern	5	1	37	17
The C. C.	5	1	33	21
Midland	4	2	29	25
Middlesex	3	3	23	31
Central	1	5	24	30
Southern	0	6	16	38

Results Yesterday
The Country Club 6, Central 3.
Northern 6, Middlesex 3.
Midland 7, Southern 2.

Third Teams

The C. C.	6	0	37	17
Midland	4	2	28	28
Middlesex	3	3	25	29
Central	2	4	26	28
Southern	2	4	24	30
Northern	1	5	24	30

Results Yesterday
Midland 5, Southern 4.
Northern 6, Middlesex 3.
The Country Club 5, Central 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	14	7	.667
Cleveland	13	7	.650
New York	13	7	.650
Boston	12	8	.600
Chicago	7	10	.412
Detroit	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	6	12	.333
St. Louis	5	15	.250

Results May 9
Boston 15, Cleveland 3.
Washington 7, St. Louis 1.
Other games postponed.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball
Boston College 2, Boston University 0.
W. & M. 12, Dartmouth 3 (10 innings).
Syracuse 12, Penn State 10.

Golf
Manhattan 5, St. Francis 1.
West Chester Teachers 8, Rutgers 1.

U. S. Golfers to Sail

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The United States Walker Cup team, headed by Capt. Francis Ouimet, will sail in the Bremen at midnight for the British Amateur championship and the Cup matches. The amateur tournament will open at Troon, Scotland, May 23 while the Cup matches will be played at St. Andrews, Scotland, June 3-4. The team will be given a farewell dinner tonight with the United States Golf Association executive committee and past presidents of the U. S. G. A. attending.

Chess

Beginning this week Chess will appear every Saturday instead of every Tuesday, as has been the case in the past.

Freshmen Due To Bolster Up Tiger Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10—Six weeks' spring training for the Princeton football forces, recently brought to a close by a 6-to-0 victory for an all-Freshman eleven over the upperclassmen, has established one promising fact of interest to followers of Nassau football—the 1938 team will be greatly strengthened by this year's yearling recruits.

The mediocre record turned in last fall by the 1941 eleven led to the conclusion that little help could be expected from that quarter to bolster the 1938 varsity; but the Cubs showed plenty of enthusiasm and eagerness in practice this spring and even Coach Tad Wieman confessed that they came along a lot faster than he had suspected they would.

This doesn't by any means mean that the Freshmen are going to run away with next year's varsity positions. The Tigers will miss only three consistent starters and both '39 and '40 have experienced men to offer.

Certain Yearlings Sure

But certain yearlings in particular are definitely granted possibilities of crashing the Tiger lineup that starts against Williams next fall and the whole 1941 section promises old Nassau abundant reserve strength.

The end positions are the most likely to be filled by Freshmen. Princeton was weak at these spots last year and the arrival of four outstanding cub wingmen in Howie Stanley, Jim Aubrey, Thatch Longstreth and Chuck Winston is fortunate.

Described by Wieman as having "more range, weight and height than we've had in the past few years" these new players are going to push such veterans as Mac Raymond, Johnny Meyerholz, Bob Bayer and Jack Daniel. Daniel, who will be a senior, has been a back for the past two years; but Wieman plans to send him up to a wing as a strategy move.

The graduation of Capt. Charley Toll will leave a big gap both literally and figuratively at one tackle spot; but two yearlings, Chico Alley and Hooker Herring—who is built on the same order as Toll—will be fighting to step in at the post. As far as the guards and center go no frosh candidates seem likely now to oust the veterans on hand.

The loss of Jack White, hard-hitting Bengal star for three years, will leave next year's team without a stand-out back; but six or eight behind-the-line men whom Coach Wieman described as "better than average" promise to take care of the loss.

Capt. Tom Mountain should definitely appear at one halback position, but a wide-open race for the other backfield posts seems likely. Bob Hinchman, Dick Wells, Marty Tiernan, Brud Harper, Bill Lynch and Jack White's brother, Dick, are out front in the running.

Such freshman backs as Stan Pearson, Dave Allerdice and Bob Jackson are good fast men, but rather light, and they will have a pretty hard time breaking into the starting lineup in the face of the experienced material on hand.

Sporting Around the Hub

Figuring college track meets on paper is figuring without knowing the strategy of the coach. Track meets have been won and lost when a coach has sprung a surprise by doubling unexpectedly. This coming Saturday, Harvard and Yale engage in their 45th dual meet, and on paper, the Eli seems to have about a 10-point margin.

A 10-point margin can be wiped out if a coach has some members of his team with versatile ability. Both Frank Kanaly of Yale and Jaakko Mikkola of Harvard have scoured their squads for just such possibilities and part of the fun in watching track meets is looking for the strategy of the coach.

♪ ♪ ♪

If the Crimson were a little better fortified with milers and half-milers there might be a chance that Capt. Alex Northrop would establish a new mile record. He ran the mile in 4.17.6 in the New England Relays and the present dual mark is 4.19.8 made by J. William Burke of Harvard in 1922. He probably will double in the 880, however, and may not be able to run his best in the mile.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is a chance of the 15s. high hurdle mark of Red Record of Harvard, made in 1932, going by the board since Yale has two fast men in Shields and Day. The quarter mile probably would be broken if Yale had a man fast enough to force Jim Lightbody, but the Harvard stripling need not exert himself without pressure. Harvard's Downing is coming along with the shot, but whether or not he will be equal to bettering Johnny Dean's mark of 48ft. 1⅞in. by Saturday, is in doubt.

♪ ♪ ♪

While he is not saying so, Tom Bolles should be highly elated with one phase of his Harvard varsity crew. The men went out and trimmed Syracuse, Tech, and Princeton in record time at Lake Carnegie recently. That should have been an indication of satisfaction, but the Harvards were disappointed after the race because, although they had won, and in record time, they knew they had not rowed well.

♪ ♪ ♪

Syracuse men are warming up to the informal gathering next Friday night at the Hotel Sheraton at 6:30. Practically all of the Orange and Black athletes in this vicinity have been in touch with Charley Whiteside to say they will be on hand to greet Ned Ten Eyck, who replaced his dad as coach of the varsity eight. Syracuse will row against Harvard, Cornell, and Tech on the Charles, Saturday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tim Clark and Mac Bancroft are busy these days. What with organizing the schedule for the American Henley and rowing with the Union Boat Club eight, these two have little time for other activities. Howard Robbins of Syracuse will serve as referee for the river that day, combining the college races with the Henley affair.

♪ ♪ ♪

When a pitcher holds his opponents to two hits, despite the fact one was a home run, and then loses the ball game there's something amiss with Boston University's batting strength.

Yesterday Bob DeGuglielmo of the Terriers held Boston College to two hits, but lost the game, 2 to 0. While B. U. was able to tap out five bingles not one of them counted for a run.

♪ ♪ ♪

William and Mary's baseball nine pinned a football score on Dartmouth yesterday, but it wasn't until the 10th inning that they broke a 2-to-2 tie. They rapped out seven singles in their half of the 10th and won the ball game, 12 to 3.

♪ ♪ ♪

June 12 has been set by the Samoset Canoe Club for its 12th annual 26-mile Canoe Marathon on the Charles River. The start will be from Medfield, winding up at the Samoset clubhouse at Spring Street, West Roxbury.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nearly all of Massachusetts' outstanding golfers are expected to compete in the third annual Francis Ouimet-Jesse Guilford tournament, May 20-22, at Woodland. Joe Lynch and Fred Halo captured the event last year, but will be forced to play some high grade golf if they hope to retain the honor. Guilford, Ted Bishop, Ray Lenahan, Emery Stratton, Edward Martin, Johnny Nies, and Ken Corcoran, are expected to be on hand.

♪ ♪ ♪

Central and Northern are tied for first place today in the W. G. A. spring series. Yesterday Northern had a narrow 5-4 escape from defeat with Middlesex.

♪ ♪ ♪

The annual spring luncheon of the Harvard Varsity Club will be held tomorrow noon at 12:30 o'clock. Dick Floyd, club president, has arranged an attractive program. Dick Harlow will discuss football, Tom Bolles, his varsity crew; Fred Mitchell, the baseball situation, and Jaakko Mikkola about track. Varsity captains, the four elected for next year, and Lyle Clark, new line coach, will be introduced.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Fred Mitchell and the Harvard varsity baseball team were guests of the Red Sox at this afternoon's game with the Cleveland Indians.

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JOHN GOLDEN Presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Eves. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

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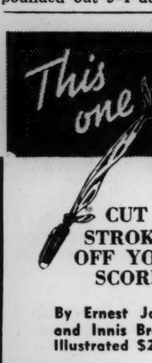
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Utilities Ask to Confer With SEC on Industry's Problems

Exchange Elects All Liberals To Governing Board

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange carried its program of internal reorganization to a stage of virtual completion Monday by electing a new board of governors headed by 31-year old William McChesney Martin. Mr. Martin will serve as board chairman, a newly created office.

Members cast an almost unprecedented vote in favor of the 28 nominees. The new board comes into power next Monday. Ballots came from 924 of the 1,375 registered members. Exchange spokesmen said it was probably the largest vote recorded in any uncontested annual election.

The make-up of new governing board, according to Wall Street opinion, bears testimony to the aggressiveness with which a large body of the membership campaigned for a thorough "housecleaning" in exchange administration.

All Labeled Progressive

Of the 28 elected more than half are complete strangers to the exchange's higher administrative circles. Some are members of the present governing committee, which as a factor in exchange control makes its exit next Monday. But they are said to bear the label of "progressive" as distinguished from the so-called "old guard" element which some members held had long dominated the exchange management.

Sixteen of the new governing board are exchange members; six are partners in member firms located in the New York metropolitan district, and another six are partners of members firms located outside the New York district. The present governing committee of 50 has only eight non-members and no representation of stock exchange firms, with headquarters outside New York.

To round out the "New Deal" organization as provided by the new constitution adopted by the exchange last January the newly elected governing board, once it starts to function, will go about the business of selecting a salaried president and three new members who will be known as "public representatives." The latter will have no exchange affiliations. When completed the governing board will consist of 32 members, including president and chairman.

This election, regarded by members as the most momentous in the exchange's 147 years' existence, marked the culmination of long standing conflict within the exchange over the question of administrative policies.

It was so-called "old guard" against "liberal" or "progressive" wings. The latter held the old guard was not wholly in sympathy with ideas for administrative changes designed to meet public criticism directed at the exchange following the market smash in 1929.

The anti-"old guard" crowd gained new power and prestige as a result of critical comments on the exchange by the securities & Exchange commission.

A blunt warning last fall by SEC chairman, William O. Douglas, that the exchange might have to face more stringent regulation if it failed to revise administrative policy "in the public interest" was credited with having spurred the reorganization move.

Shortly after Mr. Douglas spoke the exchange named a special outside committee to report on the advisability of revamping the organization. This body, headed by Carle C. Conway, proposed a drastic reorganization program. It was approved last January by an overwhelming vote of members.

Those elected as governors who are members of the Exchange, follow:

One Year—Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., E. A. Pierce & Co.; Benjamin H. Brinton, Brinton & Co.; R. Lawrence Oakley, Maynard, Oakley & Lawrence; Winton G. Rossiter, Jas. H. Oliphant & Co.; H. Allen Wardle.

Two Years—Joseph D. Gengler; Charles B. Harding, Smith, Barney & Co.; Harry K. Smith, Shearson, Hammill & Co.; Jacob C. Stone, Asiel & Co.; Sidney J. Weinberg, Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Three Years—William Kurt Beckers, Spencer Trask & Co.; Robert P. Boylan, Clement, Curtis & Co.; John A. Coleman, Adler, Coleman & Co.; Joseph Kingenstein, Wertheim & Co.; Robert L. Stott, Wagner, Stott & Co.

Six Governors, nonmembers of the Exchange residing in the metropolitan area of the City of New York and general or limited partners in firms registered on the Exchange engaged in a business involving direct contact with the public, two for the term of one year each, two for the term of two years each and two for the term of three years each:

One Year—John M. Hancock, Lehman Brothers, and Robert V. White, Jackson & Curtis.

Two Years—Robert A. Drysdale, Drysdale & Co., and Paul V. Shields, Shields & Co.

Three Years—Gayer G. Dominick, Dominick & Dominick, and Philip W. Russell, Fenner & Beane.

Six governors, members or nonmembers of the Exchange, residing outside of the metropolitan area and general or limited partners in firms registered on the Exchange having their principal places of business outside of the metropolitan area and engaged in a business involving direct contact with the public, two for the term of one year each, two for the term of two years each and two for the term of three years each:

One Year—Richard Pigeon, Estabrook & Co. of Boston, and William R. Trigg, Davenport & Co. of Richmond, Va.

Two Years—Ralph S. Richards, Kay, Richards & Co. of Pittsburgh, and C. Newbold Taylor, W. H. Newbold's Sons & Co. of Philadelphia.

Three Years—Paul H. Davis, Paul H. Davis & Co. of Chicago, and William Cavalier, William Cavalier & Co. of San Francisco.

Trustee of the Gratuity Fund—Term of five years: William D. Scholle, Scholle Brothers.

Insurance Assets At New Top in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

American life insurance companies assets during 1937 reached a record peak of $26,228,800,414, a gain of $1,354,484,055, or 5.4 per cent over the 1936 total of $24,874,316,359.

Total assets of the 315 companies at the close of last year are in sharp contrast with those of other years, such as at the end of 1929, when assets aggregated $17,482,308,607, or in 1927, a decade ago, at $14,391,850,583.

At the start of the century, 1900, assets amounted to only $1,742,414,173. Back in 1880, assets of life insurance companies in this country totaled only $452,680,651.

Utilities' Leaders Offer Co-operation With Government

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Co-operation between big business in the utility field and the Government was announced today by executives of 14 of the country's largest public utility holding companies.

A letter to W. O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission, indicating their intention to co-operate, was made public here today.

The 14 companies have created a committee of five to sit down amicably with the Commission in Washington to work out programs for compliance with the "death sentence" clause of the Public Utility Act of 1935.

Protection for Capital

Subsection "B" of this clause provides that a holding company's scope must be restricted to a single integrated system and to such other operations only as are allied with the major business.

Subsection "E" authorizes a holding company, beginning last Jan. 1, to submit voluntarily to the SEC a plan of compliance.

The "constructive" purpose of the present committee is to work out such a plan with the SEC, under conditions of mutual co-operation.

The committee, however, despite an attitude of compromise, will urge "proper protection for capital now invested in and hereafter required," by the holding companies and their subsidiaries.

The committee in so doing will put forward the belief of executives of the 14 companies that "the fundamental principle of diversity of investment, which is represented here by both geographic location of operating properties and character of business served by them, is a very important factor in the raising of additional capital," the letter said.

Held Preliminary Conference

The letter to Mr. Douglas was signed by C. E. Groesbeck, chairman, Electric Bond & Share Company, and J. F. Fogarty, president, the North American Company. The other three members of the committee are: Wendell L. Willkie, president, the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., P. L. Smith, president, Middle West Corp., and John E. Zimmermann, president, the United Gas Improvement Company.

The letter indicated the committee was formed after a preliminary conference, and upon the suggestion of Commissioner Robert Healy of the SEC, as the companies which should participate.

Executives of the following companies (besides the five named above) met here and selected the committee:

American Gas & Electric Company, American Water Works & Electric Company, Associated Gas & Electric Company, Cities Service Power & Light Company, Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., Engineers Public Service Company, New England Power Association, Standard Gas & Electric Company, and the United Light & Power Company.

Want Geographic Integration

A fifteenth company, Utilities Power & Light Company, was not represented at the meeting by reason of the absence of Charles True Adams, in Washington today conferring with the SEC. The letter said:

"We (Groesbeck and Fogarty) repeated to the executives of these companies the desire of the commission to work with the holding companies in an effort to ascertain what constructive progress can be made to conform with the integration policy of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

"These executives expressed their readiness to review the situation in co-operation with the commission to ascertain to what extent further geographic integration may be effected with advantages to the public."

The letter went on to hold that the "fundamental principle of diversity of investment" should be "preserved in the public interest."

The letter concluded:

"We have been requested to assure you (Mr. Douglas) of the desire of those present at this meeting to co-operate with the commission in endeavoring to bring about sound and constructive solutions of the problems confronting these companies."

Accountants' Leader Suggests Business Uncertainty Passing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 10—Evidence of continued co-operation between government and business should encourage an early revival of trade, in the opinion of Morris C. Troper, president of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants.

"Everyone knows that one of the chief factors which has been holding back business and industry in their efforts to keep the wheels of trade moving forward has been uncertainty on the part of business and industrial executives as to what the Government intended to do next," Mr. Troper told members of the society at their 41st annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

"Recent events indicate the possibility that this uncertainty may be dispelled.

Mr. Troper, a member of the accounting firm of Loeb & Troper, was re-elected president of the society. Other officers elected were Victor H. Stempf, first vice-president; A. S. Fedde, second vice president; G. C. Hurdman, secretary, and A. F. Reeve, treasurer. Percival F. Brundage, George Cochrane, F. C. Ellis, Joseph Getz and Henry A. Horne were made directors.

Business is just as much interested as is government in the public welfare of the country," Mr. Troper continued. "It is good business to take that attitude. The profit motive which brings into play the active selling and production that keeps trade on the move is a legitimate and active institution. Not for a moment does it prove that business is selfish and self-seeking.

"While there is a discouraging volume of unemployment in the United States, there is, conversely, an encouraging army of employed workers. Millions of Americans are in a position to buy things, but they have been holding back through fear as a result of uncertainty, possibly having sensed the confusion of business management."

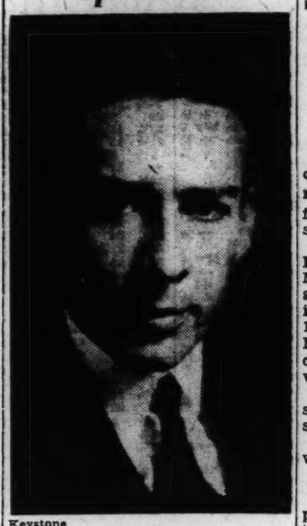
If Americans feel that business and government are getting together for a sound working start toward better conditions, the mental attitude of uncertainty may be changed, Mr. Troper suggested. In that event, he said, more goods would be purchased, and thus employment created.

"Unless all the signs are wrong, there is a greater trend toward mutual understanding," he added. "Business and Government seem to be coming closer to each other. Business cannot accept everything the government wants it to do, but it can evaluate such plans with less suspicion and distrust.

"On the other side, Government officials seem to be losing gradually their earlier conviction that the average business executive is, first, last, and always, a selfish individual interested only in working for his own ehds."

Modification of the Wagner Act to provide fair administration of the labor laws of the country was essential if industrial disputes were to be solved intelligently, Edward S. Cowdrick, industrial relations consultant, told members of the society.

Spokesman



Keystone

A. A. Berle, Jr.
Under Secretary of State

Berle Says Need Is Administrators Not World Savers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Undersecretary of State A. A. Berle, Jr., declared the Federal Government must improve its understanding of business problems and replace "world savers" with administrators.

Speaking before a triple convention of the Southern, National and American Supply and Machinery Association, Mr. Berle said:

"National responsibility for the national economy was not assumed until 1933, and our Government must improve its methods, its personnel, its understanding of business problems; must cut its red tape, must find administrators, rather than world-savers; must make its regulations at once simple, certain and flexible."

He said, however, the Government could not step aside from "its responsibilities" for national economic conditions and was entitled to make certain demands. He continued:

'It (the Government) is entitled to demand that every group consider what contribution it can make, rather than what plunder it can derive. This goes for everybody, without exception: labor unions, trade associations, finance, management. A share in the national income is justified only by work done in creating it."

President Roosevelt's new recovery program in a "nutshell," Mr. Berle said, was designed to protect business "from forced sales and distressed goods." Credit, he added, was made "easy" and capital credits made easy to get.

"In a normal course," he added, "such a program 'takes hold' and begins to be visible in not less than 90 days nor more than seven months, although it may 'take hold' a good deal earlier when everyone understands the situation and begins to go forward."

Some Companies Paid Increased Salaries in 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—Several large corporations paid their officials more money in 1937 than in the year before, Securities Commission reports showed.

Exceptions included William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corporation, who received aggregate remuneration of $307,200 in 1937, compared with $507,645 in 1936, and Charles S. Kettering, G. M. C. director of research, who received $212,794 in 1937 compared with $353,755 in 1936.

Aggregate remuneration includes salary, bonuses and dividends from stock.

The motion picture industry was well represented in the high pay list.

R. C. A. Pays Hugh Johnson

Sonja Henie, skating star, was paid $210,729 in 1937 by 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation. Darryl F. Zanuck, vice-president in charge of studio production, received $260,000 and Warner Baxter, actor, $225,961.

Universal Pictures Company, Inc., paid George de. Sylva, producer, $143,500 and James Whale, director, $115,500.

A. W. Robertson, chairman of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, received $169,227 compared with $108,588 in 1936; and F. A. Merrick, president, $126,950, compared with $84,485 in 1936.

David M. Goodrich, chairman of B. F. Goodrich Company, received $55,000 in 1937, compared with $32,901 in 1936.

Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator, received $40,000 from Radio Corporation of America in 1937 as "legal fees in regard to labor relations." David Sarnoff, president, received $84,153, compared with $75,920 in 1936.

Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, received $394,586, compared with $180,000 in 1936. Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, received $180,000, the same as the year before.

Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the board of Chrysler Corporation, received $189,136, compared with $200,700 in 1936; K. T. Keller, president, received $94,718, compared with $100,500 in 1936.

James O. McKinsey, chairman of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, received $78,930 in 1937, compared with $55,000 in 1936, while Frederick D. Corley, president, received $75,000, compared with $60,000 the previous year.

Davis Gets $323,240

Other aggregate remunerations for 1937 and 1936, respectively, include:

U. S. Rubber Company, F. B. Davis, Jr., chairman, $323,240 and $227,260; William de Krafft, chairman of finance committee, $178,960 and $121,400; Herbert E. Smith, director, $134,240 and $87,260; Lucius D. Tompkins, director, $135,240 and $87,260.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Cornelius F. Kelley, president, $176,281 and $167,263; James R. Hobbins, vice-president, $86,161 and $76,540; Robert E. Dwyer, vice-president, $67,715 and $62,710.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, J. W. Andrews, president, $90,378 and $67,372; Ben Carroll, vice-president and treasurer, $80,378 and $30,457; W. D. Carmichael, vice-president, $80,378 and $67,372; B. F. Few, vice-president, $80,378 and $30,457.

Johns-Manville, Lewis H. Brown, president, $112,649 and $136,910; William R. Seigle, chairman, $104,749 and $126,180.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., John A. Brown, president, $120,000 and $120,000; Edwy R. Brown, vice-president, $81,000 and $81,000; F. S. Fales, vice-president, $75,100 and $72,800.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, H. F. Atherton, president, $125,000 and $100,000; G. G. Tufts, vice-president, $60,000 and $50,000; F. H. McAdoo, vice-president, $52,000 and $50,000.

Belgium Discount Rate Up to 4 P. C.

BRUSSELS, May 10 (AP)—The Belgian National Bank today raised its discount rate from two to four per cent.

The action was believed to be due to an attempt to check the outflow of capital caused by speculative selling of the belga.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Buys Andrews-Alderfer Co.

AKRO, Ohio (AP)—Purchase of the Andrews-Alderfer Co., manufacturers of latex thread, has been announced by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The company's manufacturing operations will be moved to Firestone's plant at Fall River, Mass. The purchase price was not announced.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week the stock market staged an unexpected rally, gathering momentum through the week, until in the last hour on Friday it reached real bull market proportions, both in volume and in mark-ups.

The rally was the more pleasing because it came when, by the charts, the market should have been headed downward toward the 100 level on the Dow-Jones index of the industrials. It was the more astonishing because it went up without benefit of good news on balance from either the political or the business world, but seemingly on its own internal say-so; and it was the more both pleasing and astonishing because it was led by the long-dormant utilities, with the long non-confirming rails hard on their heels.

Two widely differing, but not contradictory explanations are current in the Street for the rise. One is that the recent strength in the bond market has seeped over into the stock market. The other is that the general strength in the stock market derives from the better outlook for the utilities.

Bonds Rise Significant

Bonds, which have been in an uptrend ever since they made their 1938 low on the same day, March 31, as the stock market, had an almost perpendicular rise last week. Government issues, which led the rise a few weeks ago on the desterilization program, were quiet on news the Treasury might sell some bonds in June to take advantage of the strong market, but utility bonds reached new highs for the year. Strength spread through the list. Among the high-grade rails, for instance, Atchison 4's were up sharply while a 7-point jump of a Nickel Plate issue on Friday contributed to the last-hour stock market uprush noted above.

To the bullish influence on stock prices of this bond strength was added the suggestive influence of a most decided revival in sentiment in the new issues market. Hopes rose enough to lift the stock of First Boston Corporation, one of the leading underwriters, from 12 up to 16 in the over-the-counter market. The 150,000 shares of General Food preferred stock, offered at 101¾, went promptly to 104 bid and everybody knows there is a lot of money round hungry for good 4½ per cent yields, as last year's market action of the preferred stocks of Continental Can, du Pont, and others showed.

New Financing Bullish

Then came the announcement that U. S. Steel would in June bring out $100,000,000 of debentures. They say in a market like this the Corporation could put a maturity of 10 years on such an issue and sell it to yield 3 per cent. And—most important—only half of this is refunding, to retire its recent $50,000,000 bank loans in New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh, and the rest is new money, which everybody wants to hear of.

Then the announcements began to come thick and fast. Commonwealth Edison would borrow $73,000,000; Toledo Edison would take $35,000,000; Shell Union might take $50,000,000; Philip Morris would sell preferred stock; and so on. Of course the likelihood is that everybody who missed the boat during the last good investment market will now rush in and try to float new-money or refunding issues until the market is choked, but nobody need worry about that yet. In its present mood the stock market seems to choose to interpret the optimistic outlook for the new issues market as meaning that corporations have run down their inventory and plant and are in need of replenishment—bullish if true.

Just what caused the utilities to suddenly rise from their beds and walk is hard to decide. Since the thoughts of man run not to the contrary they have been the sleepiest group on the board. There has been no life in them. In recent years they have done consistently worse than the market. Along last April, however, now that one looks back, they began to do better than either industrials or rails—not absolutely but proportionately.

In their quiet way utilities rose (on the Dow-Jones index) from 15.14 to 18.44 in the first nine days of April or about 20 per cent while the industrials were rising only about 17 per cent and the rails about 18 per cent. They made another quiet high on April 23 while rails and industrials were declining, and last Friday they really leaped (for them). They are now up about 33 per cent while industrials are up about 20 per cent and rails about 15.

The explanations seem a little hackneyed; but there are the prices. Some traders say it is because the TVA and the Tennessee Electric Power are really negotiating behind locked doors, so that TVA will buy out TEP and have its hands full and leave the other C. & S. subsidiaries alone. Others attribute it to a Wall Street Journal story from Washington that in spite of pump-priming the New Deal's hydro power program will not be expanded further.

A larger number say, however, that it comes from SEC Commissioner John Hanes' luncheon speech at Pittsburgh on Friday in which he counselled co-operation and friendlier relations between government and business, particularly in the utility field. It was just after that speech was spelled out on the broad tapes that the utility shares commenced to jump. And still others, not so close to the translux, say that the fortunes of the utilities and the Administration are automatically in see-saw relation to each other.

May Be in Bull Market

The market was cheered by the Chrysler report, showing operating earnings of 28 cents for the first quarter, truly a surprise, for predictions had been a deficit of $1.00 to $1.50 per share. Chrysler trimmed its depreciation a little, though.

The unfavorable business news, which predominated, was ignored. Steel operations dipped again. Thirty-two per cent seemed their normal in the first quarter; 31 per cent it seems to be now. The trade is waiting for third-quarter price announcements, and hoping for reductions. Steel men are steeped in gloom, in contrast with their optimism of a few months ago; in fact trade reports in general seem to have turned gloomier in recent weeks, which is generally taken in the Street as a good omen.

Carloadings were up a shade after seasonal adjustment but the business indices are still sidling. Nor was the Washington news any better, to Wall Street's eyes. The President seems to be recovering some of his lost control of Congress, with the petition signed by 218 Congressmen to pull the wage-and-hours bill out from under the Rules Committee. But even if the bill passed, the feeling is here that it would not be troublesome for quite a while as its wage floor and ceiling are well below and above current levels.

Sufficient unto the day—, and the Street's concern now is whether the industrial share price index, having at last been "confirmed" in an upswing by the rails, will get through the near-by 121 level—in which case perhaps we aren't in a bear market any longer, but in a bull market, and don't know it.

New Deal's Utility 'Yard-Stick' Hit By C. W. Kellogg

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, ridiculed the New Deal's utility "yardstick" and described its attitute toward private electric companies as "bitter and vindictive."

He told the insurance division of the National Management Association that "the hero" in the utility business has been "the much belabored and criticized holding company," and that the Federal waterpower projects were selling electricity to consumers at half the cost of production.

He said that during the past 10 years the private utilities had spent $4,621,000,000 on extensions to its properties, brought "the blessings of electricity" to 5,378,000 new customers, raised wages 36 per cent and reduced the cost of electricity 35 per cent.

"It has done all this," he said "in the face of an attack by Government as bitter and vindictive as it is unmerited in view of the fact the purpose of Government should be to help rather than attack its citizens. . . . Of all the things Government has done to the utilities, the most flagrant is the so-called 'yard-stick' alleged to be furnished by Government hydro-electric plants."

Ashurst Says Pettengill Bill Not to Pass Soon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Ashhurst (D-Ariz.) told the Senate "snow" would fly before Congress can repeal the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Mr. Ashhurst said he had been informed the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee had approved the Pettengill bill, passed by the House, designed to repeal the long and short haul clause. Senator Copeland (D-N. Y.) said the report was correct.

"I want to say," Mr. Ashurst said, "snow will be flying long, long before the Pettingill bill is passed if it proposes repeal of the long and short haul."

The long and short haul clause prohibits a railroad from charging a lower rate for a long haul than for a short haul over the same route in the same direction.

First Quarter Earnings Off 58 P. C., Survey Shows

First quarter statements of about 400 important corporations which have so far reported show the sharpest decline in earning power on record for a one year interval, the United Business Service points out in its latest weekly Report. Aggregate net income of these companies (profits less deficits) amounted to $185,930,000, as compared with $453,160,000 in the like 1937 period, a drop of 58.9 per cent.

Results vary widely between different industries. Greatest declines are found in the usual "prince and pauper" groups, such as transportation industries, the capital goods trades, textiles, and the coal companies. Two industries—the aircraft and baking groups—share the distinction of recording gains. Relatively good results were also shown by the characteristically stable finance companies, food products, beverage and confectionery makers, the tobacco industry, and utilities.

Paint Sales Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sales of paint, varnish and lacquer during the first quarter totaled $72,350,933, against $97,817,707 in 1937 quarter, Department of Commerce reports. March sales were estimated at $29,449,307, against $21,856,976 in February and $37,866,484 in March, 1937.

Says 'Sincere Men' Could Settle TVA Differences

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Francis B. Frothingham of Boston, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, said that "differences between the Government and utilities in the TVA section" could be settled by "sincere, earnest men."

He told the association's eastern Pennsylvania division "self-interest has been over-dominant in business considerations and it must be set aside for the general welfare of the nation."

Goodrich Wage Cut Rejected

AKRON, Ohio—Third group of B. F. Goodrich Co. union members Wednesday followed action of two previous groups, voting against accepting a wage reduction 549 to 24. Grand total of meetings were 2,251 against and 210 for.

Gen. Motors April Sales Off Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of cars and trucks by General Motors Corp., for April were reported at the lowest levels for that month since 1933.

World sales to dealers were 109,659 units, against 109,555 in March and 238,377 in April last year.

Sales to consumers in the United States were 103,534 against 100,022 in the previous month and 198,146 in the same month a year ago.

Sales to U. S. dealers last month were 78,525 against 76,142 in March and 199,532 in April, 1937.

World dealer sales for the first four months of the year were 407,930 compared with 677,577 in the same period last year.

American Telephone Shows Large Drop in March Net

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has reported net operating income for March totaled $1,202,703, compared with $2,166.608 in March a year ago. Gross income for the month was $9,047,634, against $9,850,088 last year.

Net operating income figures above cover operating activities only, chiefly the company's long-lines business. They are exclusive of non-operating income, such as dividends, interest and other revenues received and non-operating charges, such as interest and rents paid.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2200.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses; also practical governesses; infants' nurses N. Y. C. Un. 4-5342.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3633

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel, Ready - to - wear.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HOMES TO SHARE

WILL share my home with two ladies or married couple. (Mrs.) Norman L. Queen, 745 Highland Ave., Needham Hgts. Call Need. 1566-M.

HOUSES FURNISHED

HINGHAM, MASS.—To let for 3 months, nicely furnished 6-room house and garage; near beaches; seen any time. 16 Surrey Road.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A SIMPSON 133 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

REAL ESTATE

ROSLYN, Long Island — Character house, ten rooms, two baths, springs, pond. $12,000; others; summer rentals. Stringham. Tel. Roslyn 118.

ROOMS AND BOARD

JAMAICA, L. I., 8406 Kendrick Pl.—Single, double; kitchen privileges; consider four business girls or men; board; private home; subway, bus, church, Republic 9-5308.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable rates. MRS. DUNHAM, 191 Huntington Avenue. Com. 5834.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—One or two furnished front rooms, kitchenette; adult home; near trains, buses. Center Newton 1371-J.

N. Y. C., 301 West 108th St.—Delightful doubles; Hudson view; singles, kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; $5-$9. GARRETT.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating 103 Charles St., Boston LAF. 4308.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG American couple, man experienced accountant, woman receptionist, speaks French fluently; wish position, any capacity; versatile; commercial; domestic; travel anywhere. Write Box G-12, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST for small Christian Science church, Staten Island; small reed organ; one service Sunday, one Wednesday. Call Gibraltar 2-0343 evenings.

SUMMER BOARD

THE BRIDGEWAY On Salmon River, Lesseville
A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates, $22, $25, $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet.
W. C. ROOT, East Hampton, Conn.

SUMMER RENTALS

SPRING LAKE SEA-FRONT
Light, cool house, 3 bedrooms, built-in modern luxuries, magnificent ocean views from windows and roof-deck. Property 150 by 150 on select and unspoiled Spring Lake's sea-front. Maid's quarters adjoin. Special surf-bathing facilities included. Small grand piano and new all-wave radio available by special agreement. Apply OWNER, Box 111, Tel. 831, Spring Lake, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.
Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

SEE PAGE 18

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

WOMEN, sell Leeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MODERN 8-room home in San Jose, Calif.; beautiful grounds with swimming pool; also fruit, veg., milk, eggs; available June 15 to Aug. 31. Rt. 1, Box 350, Moorpark Ave.

SALESMEN WANTED

BIG commissions plus cash bonuses; yearguaranteed Sanforized shirts, ties, hose, underwear; outfit free. Dept. C8 5, Rosecliff-Quaker, 1239 Broadway, New York.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

CUNARD STEAM SHIP COMPANY

Big Increase in Atlantic Trade

Link With U. S. A.

New Ships Programme

The 61st Ordinary General Meeting of the Cunard Steam Ship Company was held at Cunard Building, Liverpool, on Tuesday, April 26.

Sir Percy E. Bates, Bart., C. B. E., Chairman, presided.

The Chairman, in his address, said: The Cunard profit and loss account after providing the usual depreciation is £1700 better than last year. The Mediterranean ships did better and earned substantially more than their depreciation. The Mediterranean prospects are improving, but by themselves are not large enough to affect our figures materially. On paper the Company is still marking time, but in fact there is real progress.

For the first time since the formation of our major subsidiary, Cunard White Star Ltd., both Companies have a clean certificate from the auditors, and this is a fact of importance to you because, without it, making money available for dividend by either Company is very difficult. The reason for the clean certificate lies in the Atlantic, where the 1937 results of Cunard White Star have enabled that Company to retrieve a substantial portion of the past and the Directors to present figures which should form a firm basis for the future.

Cunard White Star operating expenditure is up by £623,315, due to increases in the cost of every item. As Cunard White Star we have done more business on the Atlantic; we have carried more passengers and more cargo and have been obliged to pay higher rates on every item of expenditure as well. Operating receipts are higher by £1,346,722. Westbound mail receipts are lower by £15,000, but every other item in either direction is higher, and to a fairly uniform degree. Thus the working improvement amounts on balance to £717,407, in fact 53 per cent. of the improvement has been retained, showing a total operating profit of £1,305,829.

Substantial Depreciation

Consideration of the figures encouraged the Directors of Cunard White Star to try to set out on a policy of depreciation which would be sound. In formulating such a policy it was necessary to receive the concurrence of H. M. Treasury with regard to depreciation on the "Queen Mary." The necessary concurrence has been obtained. £135,143 has been written off the "Queen Mary" in respect of 1936, and £976,280 has been written off the Fleet as a whole in respect of 1937. The balance of profit and loss account carried down to the balance sheet is £146,351 against £546,659 last year, when no depreciation was written off the ships at all.

Dealing with the Cunard White Star balance sheet, cash is lower by £463,056, mainly because the whole of the money spent during the year on ships No. 552 and No. 1029 has been provided out of current cash. The amount so expended was £1,535,595, which during the year was gradually added to last year's fleet figure of £18,717,400. The gross total has been reduced, first by the depreciation written off in cash in the profit and loss account amounting to £1,111,423, and second by £8,348,862 from the Share Premium Account, leaving a figure for Ships and payments on account of No. 552 and No. 1029 of £12,962,148.

By itself this means little, but taken in conjunction with the profit and loss account it means a good deal. No. 552 and No. 1030 obviously will not be included in any depreciation account until they are delivered—No. 552 in 1940 and No. 1030 in 1939. If the Company maintains a yearly allocation out of earnings of £976,280 in respect of the older ships and the "Queen Mary," the balance sheet figures now reached for these ships will be reduced to scrap values when the "Queen Mary" attains the age of 25 years and when each of all the other ships attains the age of 20 years. We believe this to be an attainable target as well as a correct one in the sense that further annual shipbuilding of an order approximate to our annual depreciation figure should enable the Company to maintain its place in the Atlantic. The Share Premium account is extinguished, having done its designed duty. The working figure of creditors and open voyage accounts is a little lower, and towards 1938 there is £223,151 in the amount carried forward from 1937.

Money for New Ships

There are other points on which you should be informed, notably that depreciation written off the "Queen Mary" has been remitted to H. M. Treasury in cash, to be held by them in accordance with the terms of the Agreements and relative Trust Deeds. Such money is available on the application of the Company, but at the discretion of the Treasury, to be applied in or towards the acquisition by purchase or otherwise of steamships or other vessels suitable for the Company's business. We have not yet had occasion to ask for this money to be made available to the Company for shipbuilding, and for the time being it is lying with the Treasury and will be invested with the account of the Company. I am satisfied that on a slight adjustment of anticipatory arrangements already completed in respect of finance for No. 1029, the "Queen Mary" depreciation money remitted or to be remitted to the Treasury would be available to take its proper place with our free money or with finance provided by others.

To sum the matter up the Cunard White Star profit and loss account and balance sheet provide £223,151 towards carrying on for 1938 a plan for depreciation on balance sheet figures which have logic behind them, and for these we claim your commendation.

In the Cunard Company's own balance sheet the mortgage on our Liverpool building now stands at £300,000, £120,000 having been paid off during the year and the remainder renewed at a lower rate of interest. Deposits with the Company are lower at £691,019. On the credit side shares in other companies standing in the books at £119,346 have returned over 7 per cent. I have kept till the last the large figure for shares in subsidiary companies, £13,675,225. The pledged security, Port Line Shares, T. & J. Brocklebank shares, and our Liverpool building can be relied upon to provide for our mortgage debt, and I think with a good margin. The book value of our Cunard White Star shares remains unchanged at £9,181,777.

Largest Link With U. S. A.

This represents our permanent stake in the Atlantic, and we are concerned alone in what it can be made to yield. The figures show clearly what it produced last year; what it may produce this year depends mainly on factors outside the Company. The Company is the largest link between Europe and North America, and its prosperity is entirely bound up with the prosperity of these two Continents. Up till recently the prospects have not been encouraging. There have been political disturbances in Europe and economic disturbances in the United States. I think in both respects matters are improving. There is still time for 1938 to make a good showing if conditions in Europe and the United States continue to improve.

I think you are in as good a position as I am to forecast the future. That you have a good organisation working on both sides of the Atlantic is shown by the large increase in the business handled in 1937 without corresponding increase in organisation expenditure. If the business is there we can get it.

The policy of building new ships is in no way responsible for the absence of dividends, and indeed in my view is the only policy which can lead to their resumption. Shipping of any kind is a highly competitive trade, and Atlantic shipping is perhaps more keenly competitive than any other form of it. We must continue building or our business will be taken by others. There are two ships building at the present time, No. 552 to be called "Queen Elizabeth", and No. 1029 to be called "Mauretania." Contracts for both ships were most fortunately placed before the recent rise in prices. Both ships are absolutely needed for the Company's business, and indeed I am very glad that the new "Mauretania" will be in service next year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Mass

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	1,100,000
Previous day	1,018,150
1938 vol. to date	84,550,384
1937 vol. to date	199,356,520

Stocks Decline In Late Trading; Market Is Active

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—A morning rally quickly faded in today's stock market and early advances running to a point or more were reduced substantially or turned into losses near the final hour.

Opening prices were a shade higher, but the list soon gave ground before profit selling. A fast forward push was engineered subsequently and, for a brief period, the ticker tape was behind. There was little follow-through, however, and the lightening of commitments was resumed.

Trading Active

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares.

Tire company shares developed strength along with an assortment of specialties. Steels lagged and utilities subsided after their Monday's upswing. Motors were at a standstill.

Well ahead the greater part of the time—some eventually tired out—were U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Continental Baking "A" and Monsanto Chemical.

Experiencing difficulties were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse and N. Y. Central.

New York traction stocks and bonds received further support as plans for unification of the systems were believed to be coming to a head.

Bonds Are Higher

Heavy buying of rails and New York City tractions gave the bond market a strong upward thrust today. U. S. Governments were as much as ninc thirty-seconds of a point higher.

Gains of 1 to as much as 5 points were shown by Alleghany 5s, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 4½s, Louisville & Nashville 5s, Nickel Plate 6s, Pere Marquette 5s and Interborough Rapid Transit 7s. Other prominent gainers at the approach of the final hour included Great Northern 4½s of 1977, Penn Dixie Cement 6s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s.

U. S. Treasury 3¼s of 1949 were active along with the 2½s of 1948 and Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s of 1964. The foreign dollar list joined in the general advance.

Trading in Chicago Wheat Market Quiet

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—The typical trading market that usually precedes release of a Government crop report prevailed in the wheat pit today.

Prices clung to a narrow range, advancing as much as ½ cent at times and spending most of the session above the previous close. At noon May wheat was quoted at 80⅝ and July at 78⅝.

Export business in wheat was slow but corn sales were estimated at 200,000 bushels.

R. O. Cromwell, Chicago crop expert, reported he had seen nothing but medicore wheat in central Oklahoma. He said in the southwest section wheat was poor chiefly because of frost. Unless northwest Oklahoma produced a big crop, he said, the State's production might be 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels below his May 1 estimate which was 64,000,000 bushels.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices moved higher again today under the leadership of aviation shares, mining issues and the building material groups. Transatlantic securities were firm and active with net gains running from fractions to two points and the rubber and industrial sections moved upward. Copper shares were supported while home rails and foreign bonds remained quiet but steady. Gilt-edged funds closed fractionally higher.

Paris: The Bourse closed weak after early firmness, with prices mixed. Suez Canal was strong, advancing nearly 500 francs and Royal Dutch was up 45. Bank of France issues lost about 100 francs and rentes closed 15 centimes up to 125 lower. The industrial groups finished generally down.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ⅝d to ½d down. Expectations of a very bearish American Government crop report today, and lower shippers offers were contributing factors. Firmer overseas cotton markets helped futures to move higher with small buying chiefly represented by short covering. Trade demand was small and final prices were up 2 to 7 points.

Boston Stocks

May 10

8.75	Bos & Albany	79	77	77	78
5.00	Bos Elevated	58½	58	58	57½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	15	14½	15	14⅛
8.50	Bos & Prov.	35	35	35	40
3.75d	E G&F pf	24½	24½	24½	23
6.50	E G&F pr pf	51	51	51	50
1.00	Econ Groc	13	13	13	13
8.00	Bos Edison	121	119	119	119½
1.00b	Employ Group	19	18⅛	18½	18½
2.50	Fir N Stor	27⅝	26&	27⅛	28½
.50d	Narr Rac A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6.25d	NE Tele&Tel	88	87	87⅛	88
	North Butte	50c	50c	50c	50c
3.50a	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
.60b	Shaw Assoc	9½	9	9	9¼
1.10d	Torrington	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Anaconda Curtails Output

NEW YORK—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. is ceasing production at the Steward and St. Lawrence copper mines at Butte, Mont., due to increasing supplies of finished copper. The closing down becomes effective today and will throw about 800 to 900 men out of work.

Radio Corp. Net Off Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corp. of America reported for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $1,437,800 after all charges, equal after preferred dividends to 4½ cents a share of common stock. This compared with $3,243,056, or 10 cents a share, in the comparable 1937 quarter.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	43	43	M'y 7
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (2)	2	34	31⅝	31⅝	Apr 29
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	19	9⅞	9¼	9½	
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	21	20½	21	M'y 9
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	22	48	46¾	47⅞	+1
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	⅞	⅞	M'y 9
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	10⅛	10	10	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	36	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7½	7⅛	7½	M'y 6
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	2	9	8½	8½	+ ¼
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	151	150	150	+ ¾
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅜e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 29
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	2	11	10	10	— ⅝
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	9	6¾	6½	6¾	
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	M'y 6
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	47	45⅜	43¾	43¾	— ½
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	14	14	14	+1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	10	67	65	65	—1
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(1¼e)	1	60	60	60	+1
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note(½e)	9	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¾e)	6	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	7	89¼	88½	88½	
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	161½	161½	161½	
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	19	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅞
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (¼e)	4	13¼	13	13	— ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
106	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	107	106	106	
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	3	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	10	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ⅜
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	21¾	20¼	20¼	—1⅞
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	10	10½	9¼	9¼	—1⅝
12	9⅛	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'y 9
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17	17	17	M'y 2
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	37	37	37	M'y 9
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	45	1¾	1½	1½	M'y —3
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	15	15	15	M'y 9
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	10	18⅜	17½	17¾	— ⅝
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	58	58	58	+3
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	12½	12½	12½	
3⅜	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	5	33	32	32	—1
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	M'y 4
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	87	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1⅛k)	25	35½	33¼	33¼	—1⅜
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	24	31¼	29¼	29¼	—1¼
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S(.60)	37	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	18	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ½
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	1	71	71	71	+1
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	17½	17	17	— ½
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
56¾	28½	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	52	40⅞	39	39	—1⅜
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	120	120	120	M'y 7
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	50	49½	50	M'y 6
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	38	22⅞	22	22	— ⅜
11¾	6½	Am Stores	5	8⅛	8	8	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	28¾	27⅞	28¾	+1
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'y 3
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	M'y 7
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	133	131½	133	+1¼
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	70	68	68	M'y 9
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	72½	71¼	71¼	— ¾
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	139½	139½	139½	
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	108	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	8	31⅛	30	30	—1
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (1¼e)	154	29⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅞
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 9
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	3	23	22½	23	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	M'y 9
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	36	35	36	M'y 9
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
7⅝	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	21	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
69	53	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	53	53	53	
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	M'y 9
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	47	31½	29⅜	29½	—1½
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	5	46½	46	46	+1
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	13	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 3
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	+ ¾
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	14	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	40⅞	40⅞	M'y 6
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	40	40	40	M'y 9
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	
6½	3	Auburn Auto	4	4	3¾	4	+ ½
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	45	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	19	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	60	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	15	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 21
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	15	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅜
10⅝	5	Barker Bros	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (.18¾e)	3	12	12	12	+ ½
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'y 4
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	7½	7	7	— ¼
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	19	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	5	33½	33½	33½	+1½
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	76	49⅜	47¾	48	—1
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	2	88	88	88	— ¼
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	20	19	19	—1
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	7	14	13¾	14	
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	8	12¾	12	12	— ½
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	122	26⅞	25⅝	25¾	—1¼
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	5	20¾	20	20¾	M'y 9
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅝	15⅜	Borden Co (.70e)	6	16½	16⅜	16½	
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	10	22¼	21¼	21½	— ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 9
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br(½e)	2	17	17	17	
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	12	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	26	20¼	19½	19½	
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	43	9¾	9	9	+ ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	13	27½	25¾	26	+1⅜
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	4	16¾	16¼	16¼	—1¼
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	1	32	32	32	Apr 28
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y 9
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	9	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'y 9
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	10	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 4
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 4
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 9
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ½
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	2	16	15⅞	16	

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing(1½a)	2	21	20¾	21	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	22	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18½	9⅝	Campbell Wyant	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
38½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	35	15½	15	15	— ¼
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	29	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	2	26	25½	26	M'y 6
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y 7
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	2	3¼	3	3¼	M'y 9
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	9	83	81½	82	— ¾
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	8	45	43⅞	43⅞	—1⅛
104	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104	104	104	M'y 2
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	12	14⅜	13½	13½	— ⅝
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	19	19	19	M'y 7
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1)	1	23	23	23	M'y 9
4½	2	Cent Foundry	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
11	7	Cent RR N J	2	10	10	10	M'y 7
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5½	5½	5½	
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	— ½
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	15	36¾	36	36	— ½
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	35	30½	29¼	29½	— ¼
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	80	79	80	+4¾
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	2	35	35	35	
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅜
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	8	1	1	1	
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 9
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	11	3½	3	3	
14	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	2	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
1	½	Chi M St P&P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 5
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	27	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	2	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ¼
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 2
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 28
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 9
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 29
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot(½e)	1	14	14	14	M'y 9
5½	3¼	Childs Co	5	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp(½e)	163	46½	44¾	44⅞	—1⅜
13⅜	10	City Ice&Fuel(.40e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
3¾	2	City Stores	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 7

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	16	16	16	M'y 7
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(¼e)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ½
44¾	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	15	45⅝	44	44	— ¾
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	3	13½	13	13	— ½
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	134	133	133	—2
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	M'y 9
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (8)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¾
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (⅜e)	6	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.40e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.40e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	97	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	62⅜	62½	62½	+1½
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	6	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	66½	66½	66½	+5½
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	10	33⅜	32¾	32¾	— ¼
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar30
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	18	39	37¾	37¾	—1
99	90	Coml T cv pf(4¼)	3	97½	97	97	Apr 26
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	16	7½	7¼	7¼	
2	1	Com'with & South	78	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
44¼	25	Com & So pf(1½k)	21	44¾	41	41½	—2¾
27½	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	58	27¾	27	27½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y 6
24½	15	Congol-Nairn (¼e)	10	21½	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	19	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¾
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	2	7¼	7	7	
26⅜	17	Cons Edison (1e)	168	26½	25½	25¾	— ⅝
97	88⅛	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	96¾	96½	96¾	— ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 9
6⅞	4½	Consol F I pf (¼k)	2	6½	6	6	M'y 5
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	70	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar29
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
½	¼	Consol Textile	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 9
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	M'y 5
16⅜	9⅞	Container Corp	16	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	56	15½	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	70	2	1⅞	1⅞	
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	85	83	83	+1
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	2	40	39½	39½	— ⅞
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	+ ⅜
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	5	7	6¾	6¾	
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
1¾	1	Cont Motors	5	1	1	1	— ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	21	29¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Buying Is Quiet But Prices Hold In Cloth Market

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton gray goods markets continued rather quiet during the past week, though many experienced operators saw indications of another wave of buying in the offing, and some predicted it might strike in before the middle of the month. Curtailment has been very heavy. Although total sales for the week have been light as compared to normal, they are said to be fuly equal to the current week's loom output.

Prices Hold Well

In view of the small total sales volume this week, the market stood up rather well against the hammering of buyers seeking to shade mill quotations by an eighth or a quarter.

On standard 38½-inch 5.35 yards 64x60 print cloths, however, the price held firmly at 4½ cents and first hands sold substantial yardage at that level.

There was trading on 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 square 6¼ cents which was an eighth off from the price paid early in the week.

More than a million yards of 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s sold at 3¾ to 3⅞ cents.

Sheetings were not very active, but prices were very firm in most constructions. Curtailment is rampant among sheeting mills, too.

Fine Goods Quiet

On the heavy constructions there was some dealing in twills but it was small and mostly confined to poloshirt cutters. Mills this week were planning even greater curtailment on twills.

In the fine goods field there was some increase in activity on combed lawns and this is expected to broaden during the coming week by reason of the Government purchases of raincoats this week. This one Government order alone is expected to require nearly a million yards of 40 inch 7.00 yard 96x100s. The 40-inch, 9 yard, 76x72s were moving moderately at the same price as a week ago, 5⅝ cents.

Slack and medium twist voiles were taken in limited quantities at 4¾ to 5 cents.

Fairly good business was put through on broadcloths. The 100x60, 4.10 yard carded goods were taken in several quarters in round lots at 6⅝ cents, while the 5 yard 80x60s moved at 4¾ cents, which was an eighth under a week ago.

Fancies were said to be rather slow. Carded yarn fancies were taken in greater volume. Rayon constructions were quiet.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 Noon May 10

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.97⅛	$4.97½	$8.2397
Cables	4.97⅛	4.97⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0280⅛	.0280⅛	§
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1682	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2289	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4019	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5546	.5547	§
Sweden—krona	.2567	.2568	.4537
Norway—krone	.2503	.2503	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2233	.2224	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'v'ia—crown	.0348½	.0348½	§
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453¾	.0454	.0749
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso¶	.2625	.2620	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2400	.2400	.4740
Uruguay—peso¶	.4200	.4200	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2905	.2905	.8440
India—rupee	.3719	.3715	.6180
Java—florin	.5562	.5561	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3095	.3106	*
Shanghai—dol	.2550	.2550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5770	.5794	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9937½	.9937½	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Parity rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on May 7: Receipts $35,341,423.77; expenditures $34,037,262.38; balance $2,811,455,224.90; customs receipts for the month $5,689,823.81. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $5,263,154,317.14; expenditures $6,537,132,186.49, including $1,788,650,892.03 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $1,273,977,869.35; gross debt $37,477,163,361.31, an increase of $6,541,536.69; gold assets $12,876,498,410.85.

Dividend Declaration

Company	Reduced Rate	Per- iod	Pay able	Hldrs. of Record
Canadian Explor	10c	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Federated Pub vtc	20c	..	May 5	Apr. 27
Accumulated				
Canadian Internati Inv Tr, Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	..	June 1	May 16
Interim				
Trinidad Leasehold Ltd ord reg	10%	..	May 27	May 16
Regular				
Canfield Oil 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 20
Champion Hardware	$2	Q	May 15	May 5
Clearfield & Mahoning R R	$1.50	S	July 1	June 20
Hudson Bay M&S	75c	..	June 27	May 27
Keystone Cust Funds "S2"	50c	S	May 15	May 5
Monroe Chemical Co $3.50 pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 16
Mount Diablo Oil Mining & Dec Co	1c	Q	June 1	May 15
Nebraska Pow 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 13
Neb Pow 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 13
New Mex Gas	10c	..	May 15	May 7
New Mex Gas conv pf	$1.50	S	May 15	May 7
Pfaudler Co	$1	Q	May 20	May 11
Pfaudler 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 24	May 20
Second Canadian Inter. Inv pt pf	10c	Q	June 1	May 16
Sherwood, Swan & Co 6% ptc pf cl A	15c	Q	June 15	June 4
Spencer Kelley & S	40c	Q	June 10	May 25
Texamerica Oil	7½c	M	June 1	May 15
Universal Insurance	25c	Q	June 1	May 14

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	80⅜	.81	.79⅝	.79⅝	—.00¾
July	.78⅜	.78⅝	.77¾	.77⅞	—.00½
Sept.	.79	.79½	.78⅝	.78¾	—.00⅝
	Corn				
May	.57¾	.57¾	.57½	.57⅝	—.00¼
July	.58¾	.58¾	.58½	.58⅝	—.00¼
Sept.	.59½	.59⅝	.59¼	.59⅝	..
	Oats				
May	.28½	.29	.28¾	.28½	..
July	.27¼	.27⅝	.27¼	.27¼	—.00⅛
	Rye				
May	.59	.59	.58½	.58½	..
July	.57¾	.57¾	.57	.57	—.00¾

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅞ '43-41 Mch	107.20	107.20	107.20
30 3¼s '41	108.2	108.2	108.2
3 3⅜s '47-43	110.1	110.1	110.1
10 3¼s '45-43	109.13	109.13	109.13
5 3¼s '46-44	109.13	109.12	109.13
16 4s '54-44	114.2	114.2	114.2
2 2¾s '47-45	105.29	105.29	105.29
4 3s '48-46	107.7	107.7	107.7
47 3⅛s '49-46	107.31	107.30	107.31
20 4¼s '52-47	118.10	118.8	118.10
29 2¾s '51-48	104.4	104.4	104.4
64 2½s '48	103.16	103.15	103.15
1 3⅛s '52-49	107.27	107.27	107.27
12 2½s '53-49	101.21	101.18	101.18
55 2¾s '54-51	103.5	103.3	103.4
5 3s '54-51	106.2	106	106.2
37 2½s '60-55	104	103.29	103.30
8 2¾s '59-56	102.31	102.31	102.31
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 3s '47-42	105.18	105.18	105.18
1 3¼s '64-44	106	106	106
2 3s '49-44	105.15	105.15	105.15
Home Owners' Loan			
10 2¾s '49-39	102.27	102.27	102.27
4 2¼s '44-42	103.2	103.2	103.2
14 3s '52-44	105.17	105.15	105.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Alleghany 5s '44	68	64¼	68
2 Alleghany 5s '49	53½	53½	53½
23 Alleghany 5s '50 st	26	25	25
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	104	103⅞	104
3 Allis Chalm 4s '52	106	106	106
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	64½	54	54½
1 AmMGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¼	103¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	95	95	95
17 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	113¼	113¼
4 Am T&T 3¾s '66	102	102	102
5 Am T&T 3¾s '67	102	102	102
4 Am Tr Fdr cv '50	98	98	98
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1 Arm Del 4s'57	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Arm Del 4s'55	94¼	94	94
16 AT&SF 4s'95	107⅛	..	..
1 AT&SF 4s'95 st	86⅞	86½	86½
1 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5 AT&SF 4½s C-R '62	104	104	104
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	79	79	79
1 Atl & Birm 4s'33	16	16	16
13 A C Line 1st 4s'52	79	79	79
8 ACL cl 4s'52	59	59	59
12 A C Line 4½s'64	61	60⅞	61
33 A C Line 5s'45	71	70	71
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	21½	21½	21½
56 B&O rfg 5s'95	26	24¾	25
8 B&O 1st 5s'48	48¾	48½	48¾
13 B&O rfg 5s'95	23½	23	23
32 B & O 5s'96 F	..	..	..
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	23¼	22¾	22¾
126 B&O cv 4½s'60	..	..	..
11 B&O 4s'48	47½	..	..
7 B&O4sPLEAWV '41	40	..	..
6 B&O 5s S W '50	34	..	..
10 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	117⅞	..	..
1 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	127	..	..
4 Beth Stl 5s'42	118	..	..
7 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	96½	96½	96½
79 Beth Stl 3½s'52	..	..	..
7 Boston&Me 5s'67	33	32	..
2 Boston&Me 5s'55	33½	33½	33½
5 Bkly City Imp 5s'41	39	39	39
8 Bkly Edis 1st 4½s'66	105½	105½	105½
98 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	52¾	48¾	51½
20 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s'50	67	65½	67
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	105	105	105
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	69¾	69¼	69¾
7 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	86¾	86½	86¾
6 Buf R&P 4½s'57	26½	25½	26½
4 Bur C R&No 5s'34	8	8	8
4 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	45	45	45
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s'60	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Cal Pack 5s 40	102½	102½	102¼
7 Can Sou 5s 62	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	116	116	116
2 Can Nat 5s 69 ct	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	115½	115½	115½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	114¾	114¾	114¾
3 Can Pac 5s 54	98½	98½	98½
19 Can Pac 4½s '60	91⅜	91	91⅜
6 Can Pac 4s 'perp	81	81	81
5 Carth & Adir 4s 81	42	39	42
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 Cen Foundry 6s 41	97½	97	97
2 Cen Hud G&E 3⅜s 65	108½	108½	108½
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	52	51¾	51¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76½	76½	76½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	28	27¾	28
5 Cen Steel 8s'41	113	113	113
4 Certain-td-5½s 48	62¼	62½	62¼
4 ChampionP&F 4¾s50	97	97	97
3 C & Ohio cn 5s 39	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 C&O 4½s 92	115¼	115	115
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	92½	92½	92½
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	89½	89½	89½
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	82	81⅞	82
58 CB&Q gen 4s 58	96½	96⅛	96½
4 CB&Q 4s 1l 49	101½	101	101
15 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	12⅜	11½	12⅜
6 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
56 Chic Gt West 4s59	20¼	19⅜	19⅞
47 CMSPP & ac 5s 75	9¾	9⅜	9¼
45 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'y 9
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	61	61	61	Apr 19
80	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	90	75½	75	75½	M'y 5
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	20	46	46	46	M'y 9
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	160	8⅜	6⅞	8⅜	+1⅜
87	60	Cuban-Am S pf	50	60¼	60¼	60¼	M'y 7
56	48½	Cushman7%pf(3½)	10	56	56	56	M'y 6
22¾	18	Cushman $8 pf	50	20	18	18	Mar31
107	102½	DaytonP&L pf(4½)	60	104	103½	104	M'y 5
4⅞	3⅜	Det & Mackinac	50	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5½	5½	Det & Mac pf	20	5½	5½	5½	Mar25
39¼	25	Devoe & Ray A (3)	140	31¾	31½	31¾	+1¾
34	30	Dixie VortexA(2½)	20	31¾	31½	31¾	M'y 5
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	102	102	102	Apr 23
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	20	115	115	115	M'y 9
171	157	Eastm Kodak pf(6)	10	170	170	170	M'y 9
106½	94½	Endicott-John pf(5)	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¾
1937	Sale	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
2	½	Fairbanks Co	200	¾	¾	¾	..
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
75½	67	Fed Lt&Trac pf (6)	30	72½	72½	72½	M'y 6
1937	Sale	Filene's Sons	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
96	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	30	91	91	91	..
65	50	Foster Wheeler pf	10	61	61	61	..
40½	25	Frank Simon pf	20	28	28	28	Apr 25
107	102¾	Freeport Sul pf (6)	110	103⅛	102¾	103⅛	Feb 28
16¾	9½	Gamewell Co (⅓e)	10	12½	12½	12½	Apr 30
90	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	30	90	90	90	M'y 6
123	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	120	120	120	M'y 9
120½	108¾	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	M'y 9
30	25	Gen G & El cv pf	30	30	30	30	Apr 7
123	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	50	120⅛	119	119	—1⅛
106	101¼	Gen Print Ink pf(6)	20	103¾	103¾	103¾	M'y 9
90	85½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	30	85½	85½	85½	Mar21
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	360	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
80	60½	Gold & StockTel(6)	20	65	65	65	+1
55	52¼	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	53¾	53¾	53¾	Apr 1
127½	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	125	125	125	M'y 5
40	40	Green Bay & W	30	40	40	40	Jan 21
45	34¼	Greene Cananea(3)	30	40	40	40	Apr 16
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	10	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Apr 20
34	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	20	32	32	32	M'y 3
100	90	Hamil Wat pf (6)	140	91½	90	90	M'y 2
95½	88¾	Hanna (M A)85pf(5)	10	89½	89½	89½	Apr 22
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	120	120	120	Apr 7
67	50¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	80	60	60	60	M'y 6
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	20	150	150	150	M'y 7
131½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	128	128	128	—2
102	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	102	102	102	M'y 3
102	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	102	102	102	Mar16
38	23	Ill Central LL (4)	80	28	28	28	M'y 9
138	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	20	138	138	138	..
98	83	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	86	86	86	+1
6	2¼	Int Ry Centl Am	50	4	4	4	..
48½	28½	Int Ry C A pf(2½k)	10	35	35	35	M'y 9
68¼	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	20	60	60	60	M'y 4
75	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	75	75	75	..
117	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	40	113¼	113¼	113¼	M'y 3
125½	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	90	125	125	125	..
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	130	55	54	54	+ ½
118¾	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	119¼	119¼	119½	Apr 20
73	63	Keith-Alb pf (3½k)	30	67	66	67	M'y 6
87	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	20	87	87	87	Apr 21
16	15	Kinney (G R) pf	20	15½	15½	15½	M'y 6
16½	9	Kinney (G R) pr pf	10	12½	12½	12½	M'y 6
18	8	Laclede Gas	60	16	14½	14½	—1½
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	60	25¼	24	24	—2½
105	95	Lehigh P C 4½pf(4)	20	105	105	105	M'y 4
106	97	Loose-W B 5½pf(5)	20	100	100	100	M'y 9
140½	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	20	138	138	138	..
126	116¾	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	116¾	116¾	116¾	Apr 1
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	5¾	Manh Ry gtd	70	12	12	12	+3¼
1¼	½	Market St Ry	20	3	2¼	3	M'y 9
3¼	3½	Market St Ry pf	20	5	5	5	+1
12¾	7	Market St Ry pr pf	10	14	12	13½	+2½
1⅜	⅞	Market St Ry 2 pf	150	2	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
165	157	Mathieson A pf (7)	10	162	162	163	Apr 25
91½	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	20	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Apr 18
21	18½	Maytag C pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
84	70	McLellan St pf (6)	20	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	Apr 18
72	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	30	57¼	56⅛	56⅛	Apr 18
23	16½	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	50	19	19	19	+ ½
16½	12	Merch & Min Tr	100	12	12	12	M'y 2
101½	76	Midl Stl Pr 1 pf (8)	10	88	88	88	+ ½
94½	89	Milw El Ry pf (6)	100	89¼	89	89	Apr 25
107	100	Minn-Hon pf B (4)	30	105½	105	105	Apr 28
2⅜	½	Minn StP&SSM LL	20	¾	¾	¾	M'y 9
39½	25	Morris&Essex(3⅓)	10	26½	26½	26½	M'y 5
64¼	26	Mullins Mfg pf	20	33	33	33	M'y 9
104	95	Murphy (GC) pf(5)	60	96	96	96	Apr 29
15¼	7½	Nash Chat & St L	120	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
112½	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	30	110	110	110	+1
110	105½	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
136	130¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	134	134	134	M'y 3
106	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	40	102½	102½	102½	M'y 2
12	6	New Orl T & Mex	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar29
4¾	2	NY Dock	140	4	4	4	M'y 7
11¾	5¼	NY Dock pf	30	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	100	111	111	111	Apr 28
111	111	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	111	111	111	Apr 28
61	56	NY Lack & W (5)	20	59	58½	58½	Mar 1
62	38	NY Shipbldg pf	20	42½	42½	42½	Apr 18

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar23
106¾	100	Norfolk&West pf(4)	60	102¾	102½	102½	—1
93¾	76	Northern Cent (4)	10	76	76	76	Apr 18
31½	27	Northwest Tel (3)	20	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
22	12¾	Norw Tire & R pf	10	17	17	17	Apr 9
96	83½	Omnibus Cp pf (8)	20	88½	88½	88½	M'y 4
128¼	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	110	126¾	126½	126¾	+ ¾
50	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	10	39¼	39¼	39¼	Apr 28
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	70	115	115	115	Apr 25
5⅝	2½	Pac Coast	10	3½	3⅛	3½	Apr 16
18	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
8½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	80	6⅜	6¼	6¾	M'y 9
116	87	Pac Tel&Tel (1½e)	100	101	101	101	M'y 6
140	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	136¼	136¼	136¼	— ¼
85½	27¼	Panhandle P&R pf	160	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ⅞
94	90½	Paraffine pf (4)	30	90½	90½	90½	Apr 19
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	10	112	112	112	M'y 2
38¼	15	Pere Marq pf	60	20	18	18	M'y 2
37¼	17¾	Pere Marq pr pf	300	22½	21	22½	+1¼
2½	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 25
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	10	2½	2½	2½	Apr 29
50½	38	Phillips Jones pf	20	38	38	38	M'y 4
36	30¼	Phoenix H pf (3½)	20	36	36	36	Apr 29
50½	40	Pirelli (1.68¾g)	40	52	51¾	51¾	+1¾
16⅜	6	Pitt & West Va	30	10	10	10	— ½
61	41	Pitt Coke&Ir pf (5)	10	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
174	171½	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	20	173	173	173	Mar17
46	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	90	26½	25½	26½	+1½
26½	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	50	15	15	15	..
45	25	Pitt Steel pr pf	30	26	25	26	+1
12	6½	Pitt Term Coal pf	90	7	6½	7	+ ½
58	48	Pitt United pf	110	57	57	57	+2
121	117	Procter & G pf (5)	90	119¾	119¾	119¾	M'y 6
143	123	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	30	136	136	136	M'y 9
73¼	3⅝	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	110	5½	5	5	M'y 7
41	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	50	34½	34½	34½	Apr 4
66⅜	40	Rens & Saratoga (8)	50	40½	40½	40½	M'y 9
65	65	Rev Cop & B pf	10	65	65	65	Apr 27
64½	62½	R&Rich&Pot pf(5½)	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 24
58½	51¼	Reyn Tob (1.80e)	30	54	54	54	M'y 6
105	79	Safe St 7% pf (7)	10	87	87	87	M'y 9
93	68	Safe St 6% pf (6)	60	76	75	76	+1
81	58	Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	63	63	63	..
5½	2½	St L Southwest	20	2½	2½	2½	M'y 6
1937	Sale	St L Southwest pf	70	10	10	10	Nov 30
42	34¾	Scott Paper (.80e)	120	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅛
27¾	20⅝	Sheaffer Pen (1e)	10	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	Apr 29
82½	45	Sloss-Sheffield(1e)	150	70	68	70	+2
100	91	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	10	93	93	93	M'y 6
140	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	10	134	134	134	Mar31
46	29	Spalding 1 pf	30	36¼	36¼	36¼	Apr 19
1937	Sale	Spear&Co pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
39	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	20	35	35	35	M'y 3
61	48⅞	Spiegel pf (4½)	160	55	53	54	+1½
125	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	*10	125	125	125	M'y 9
47	34	Talc (J) ptc pf(2¾)	50	35½	34	34	Apr 4
56	35	The Fair pf	20	40	40	40	M'y 2
44	16	Twin City R T pf	80	31	30	30	..
114	110⅜	United Biscuit pf (7)	10	113	113	113	Apr 13
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	10	73	73	73	M'y 7
7⅞	3½	US Distributing pf	10	6	6	6	M'y 5
169¾	162¼	US Gypsum pf (7)	10	165	165	165	M'y 9
42	40	US Tobacco pf	30	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	M'y 9
147⅜	135	Univ Leaf T pf (8)	20	136	136	136	..
54	27½	Univ Pictures 1 pf	20	37	37	37	M'y 6
25	16	Vadsco Sales pf	50	18	17	17	M'y 4
101	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	100	98	97	97	Mar29
1937	Sale	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	50	66	66	66	Sep 27
1937	Sale	Vick Shr

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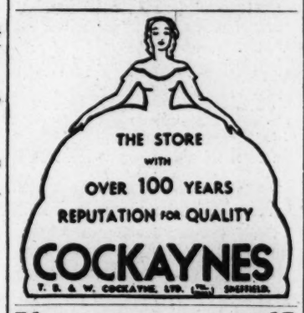

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Adventures of a Penny

A Story for Children

The first thing he remembered—that round brown penny—was in Mr. Wiggelly's pocket. It was soft and smelled of wool, and when Mr. Wiggelly walked fast the penny jumped about. Quite often Mr. Wiggelly's hand came down into the pocket and pinched the round brown penny, and one day Mr. Wiggelly pulled him out.

The penny was excited. "Where am I going now?" he thought, but he had little time to wonder, for straight-away Mr. Wiggelly passed him to a small boy.

"Here's a penny for you, Tom," Mr. Wiggelly said. "Don't spend it all in one shop!" (He liked to joke.)

The small boy's hand was warm and the penny nestled there certain his adventures had begun. The small boy started to run. Faster and faster he ran, and peeking out between the cracks of his fingers, the penny saw trees, houses, fences rushing past and at last a little shop with a green door. The boy opened the green door and went in.

The next thing the penny knew

"I'm going to put you inside the Pig," she said.

he was lying on a glass case and a tall, thin man stood over him. The glass case was full of candy and somehow the penny knew he was to stay at the shop and the boy was to take away a piece of candy.

The tall man, whose name was Mr. Piggelly, put the penny in a drawer along with other pennies. The brown round penny liked that. He thought, "Now we shall all be friends." But hardly had he got in the drawer when it opened and in came Mr. Piggelly's fingers. They pulled out seven pennies and along with them the round brown penny, who fell on the floor and rolled away out of sight.

"Wheee," said the round brown penny when he had stopped rolling, "what next?" He stopped beside a big box and lay very still. He lay there all day and all night, thinking of the pennies in the drawer.

In the morning Mr. Piggelly took a broom and began sweeping out the shop. He swept and he swept until out of that green door went all the dust and round, brown penny with it. Plop! Right into a snowbank!

"Brrrr," said round brown penny, "this is adventure. I wonder how long I shall be here buried in the snow." Presently he heard pitter-patter, pitter-patter growing louder and louder.

"Raindrops," said the round brown penny. Down they came harder and faster. The snowbank got soft, the snowbank got very soft, the snowbank became a brook and ran down the street, leaving the round brown penny behind.

"What next?" whispered the round brown penny. He heard footsteps coming nearer and nearer. He got excited. Looking up, he saw a little girl with red cheeks. The little girl was looking down at him.

"Oh," she said, "a penny." She stooped and picked up the round, brown penny. She was smiling. The round brown penny was cold and wet, the little girl's hand was warm and dry.

"I wonder what she will do with me," the penny thought.

The little girl walked along singing a merry tune until she came to a white house with a blue door.

"We're going in," the penny thought, and he was right. In they went and straight up over the stairs. The penny was becoming more and more curious. Looking about, he saw a desk and on the desk a fat china pig with a hole in his back. The little girl held the penny over the pig's back.

"I'm going to put you inside the pig, Mr. Penny," she said. "See, right through the hole in his back!"

Crash! Tinkle, tinkle! And down went the penny inside the china pig.

"Hulloa," said a whole chorus of voices, and there all about were more pennies, lots of them.

The round brown penny was very happy.

"Now," he thought, "I shall make friends and we shall all tell our adventures to each other."

The Photographer—

Monitor Camera Club From William Wagoner, Jr., Merchantville, N. J.

Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

[**"Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor**]

Cryptogram

We start off today with a cryptic adaptation of a quotation from a recent Monitor by Clarence Urmy:

"TUVXYZAU BVCD UAF *DYZAUG *HCI UAYT UVJUA YT KVYLFO: UAFG BXYP, XOK UAFG XPCOF, IAC AXLF OCU TUVYLFO."

An Acrostic

Six-letter words are called for by the definitions below. The first and last letters are given in acrostic style. Try filling in the missing letters:

W — — — — P
A — — — — A
S — — — — P
T — — — — E
E — — — — R

1, Powerful blow. 2, Fleet of armed ships. 3, To be sparing. 4, Three times. 5, Useful on the end of a pencil.

Letter Changing

Here's a double change, shared by a Bridgeport, Conn., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing COLD to WARM in 5 moves, and then—using different words—change back from WARM to COLD, again in 5 moves.

How Many Dollars?

Three boys together earned $98.00. If the second boy earned $11.00 more than the first, and the third $28.00 less than the other two together, how many dollars did each earn?

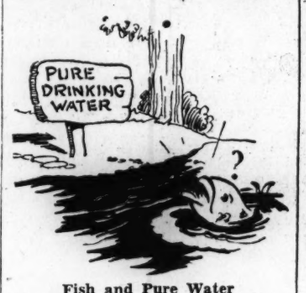
Fun With Antonyms

Antonyms today, to be paired off:

1	agitated	professional	
2	unrelated	fine	
3	humble	calm	1
4	amateurish	ambiguous	
5	pleasant	abstruse	
6	coarse	brief	
7	inadequate	disagreeable	
8	definite	arrogant	
9	endless	excessive	
10	apparent	adjacent	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Worth Knowing



Fish and Pure Water

Fish could not exist in absolutely pure water—however in no stream does such water exist.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Straight from the Mighty Bow this truth is driven: They fail, and they alone, who have not striven."

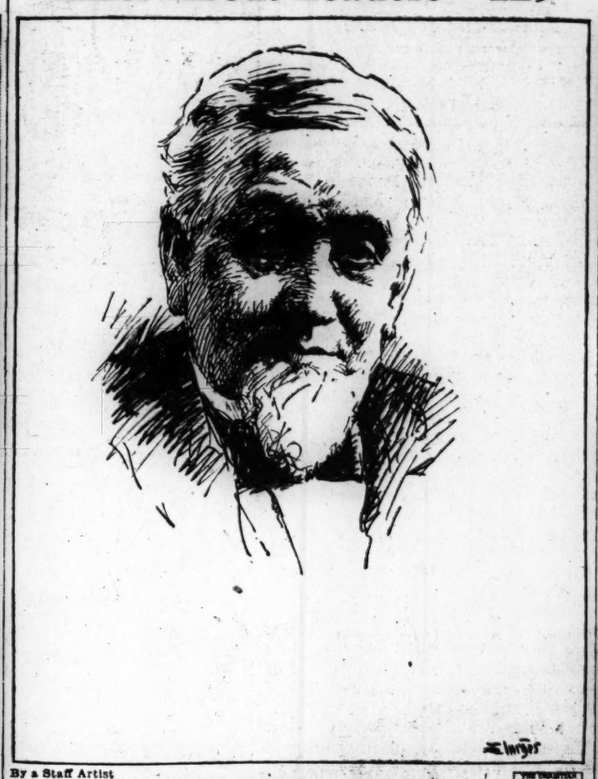
An Acrostic: Wallop, armada, scrimp, thrice, eraser.

Letter Changing: Cold, gold, wold, word, ward, warm. Warm, harm, hard, card, cord, cold.

How Many Dollars?: $26, $37, and $35.

Fun With Antonyms: Agitated—calm; unrelated — adjacent; humble — arrogant; amateurish — professional; pleasant — disagreeable; coarse—fine; inadequate—excessive; definite—ambiguous; endless—brief; apparent—abstruse.

Lines About Leaders—129



By a Staff Artist

George Mortimer Pullman

(1831-1897)

GEORGE PULLMAN opened a great channel to industry.
His name has become a household word in all languages.
He was born in New York, the third child of a family of 10.
At 14, little George had to leave school and earn a living.
He worked as a chore boy in one store, as a clerk in another.
Finally, he joined a brother in a cabinetmaking business.
The Erie Canal in Upper New York was then being widened.
Buildings of all sorts were being torn down or moved away.
Why not make contracts for their transfer to new positions?
George thought of this, and became a specialist in house moving.

ONE night he found himself on a lengthy train journey.
His sleeping car proved so uncomfortable that he could not rest.
As he tossed about, wide awake, he thought the condition over:
Attention should be given to make all railroading enjoyable.
Sleeping cars should be as comfortable as hotel rooms.
As he alighted, he knew that he could build a model coach.

CAR A, the "Pioneer" of the Pullman cars, cost $18,000.
It was illuminated by candles, it was heated by oil stoves.
When it came out of the shop, people gaped in astonishment.
"An absurdity," said someone. "An extravangance," said another.
Indeed, the beautiful coach was far ahead of any employed so far.
However, it still fell short of its inventor's ideals.
Only the best would be good enough for the American people.
And the little man quietly resumed the study of a palace car.

His next model cost $24,000. It frightened the companies.
Even the President of the Michigan Central dreaded the expense.
This car would oblige him to charge $2 instead of 50 cents.
So high a rate would divert immediately travel from his road.
A long talk with the inventor finally ended in a compromise.
Some of the new cars would be put on as an experiment.
Each would have one of the cheap cars for a running mate.
Within a few weeks the problem definitely solved itself.
The old cars always stayed empty until the new ones were filled.
This led Pullman to establish a manufacturing company at once.
He built shops in Missouri, New York, Michigan, Delaware.
But his attempts to keep pace with the demand were in vain.
The shops soon proved too few, too small, too far apart.
Now there was something to be done, why not do it?
He selected land on the shores of Calumet Lake and built a town.

PULLMAN believed in the influence of comfort and beauty.
To do the best work, his men needed the best surroundings.
Consequently, he called in the ablest architects he could find.
And Chicago saw a miniature city growing up at its side.
After 12 years of experiments, its success answered in figures.
It sheltered 12,000 inhabitants, 7,000 working for the company.
It owned two churches, a schoolhouse, a public library, a bank.
By now the Pullman cars ran some 200,000,000 miles annually.
By now they carried more than 6,000,000 passengers a year.
They were soon to cross frontiers and spread all over the world!

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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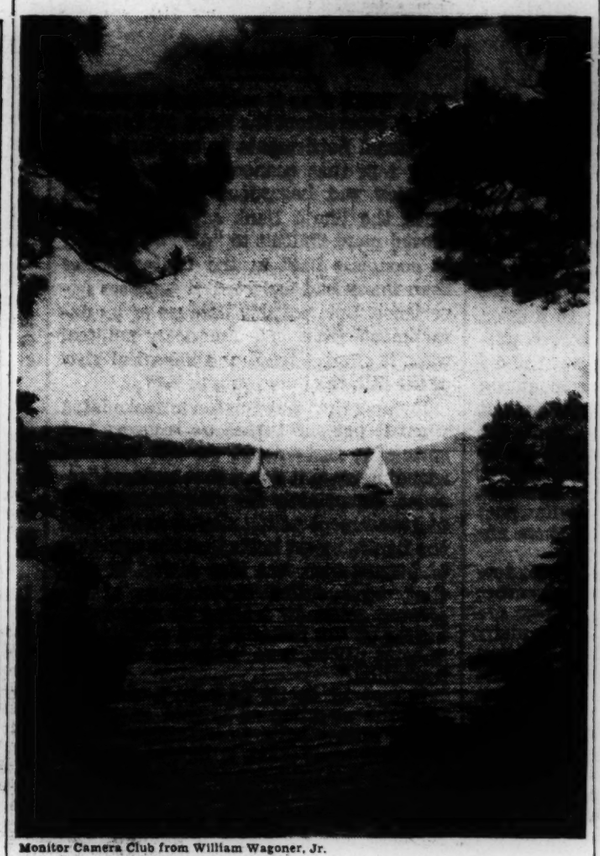
—and the Picture



Monitor Camera Club from William Wagoner, Jr.

The Indians Called It "The Smile of the Great Spirit"

In Lighter Vein

Playing Safe

Husband: "How did you get along driving through the big cities?"

Wife: "Just fine; nearly every one of them had safety zones marked—and I just drove in them."

Decorations

"There's something odd about you this morning," said the dictator to his chief lieutenant. "Yes—I know what it is. For the first time since I've known you you've left off your medals."

The lieutenant looked down at his chest.

"Great Scott," he cried, "I forgot to take them off my pyjamas."—Tit-Bits.

Jest a Minute

"Can I help it if animals like me?"

Boil It Down!

Writer: "I have an article here on fresh milk."

Editor: "Condense it."

Oh!

Schoolmaster: "Why do we speak of the wisdom of a serpent?"

Willie: "Because you can't pull its leg, sir."—Pearson's.

Cause and Effect

"What beautifully watermarked wallpaper in this breakfast nook."

"Yes, this is where my husband eats his grapefruit!"

Playing Politics

A political office in a small town was vacant. The office paid $500 a year, and there was keen competition for it. One of the candidates, Ezekiel Hicks, was a shrewd fellow and a neat campaign fund was turned over to him. To the astonishment of all, however, he was defeated.

"I can't account for it," said one of the leaders of Hicks' party gloomily. "With that money we should have won. How did you lay it out, Ezekiel?"

"Well," said Ezekiel, "yer see that office pays only $500 a year salary, an' I didn't see any sense in paying $1200 out to get the office. So I bought a little farm instead."

Quotation for Today

IT IS better to light a candle than to curse the darkness.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciative Tenants

Safford, Ariz.

A cabin nestles among the pines at Turkey Flat on Mount Graham; and many tender memories cluster about it because of the joyous companionship between the mother and two small sons who have done odd jobs of carpentering there, and made friends with the wild life that played about the doorstep.

When the sons left for college, the mother no longer cared to occupy the cabin. With many misgivings she decided to rent it, even though it seemed a desecration to have it occupied by strangers. When the season closed, the tenants left the following tacked on the door:

To You Who Come After

The Old Woodpile at the rear of this house is of no use except to house the Dark Gray Squirrel family which is inhabiting it this summer of 1937.

There are Mama and six baby squirrels. The man of our house brings peanuts, corn, and walnuts for them, and they are the recipients of our potato and apple parings as well as our bits of toast and other bread which, but for them, would find their way into the garbage pail.

The squirrels will eat nearly everything left from your table. A lettuce leaf is a treat, as well as a bit of cabbage. It will be well worth any effort expended in placing the food upon the woodpile, to watch them looking expectantly about for the choice morsels and to notice them standing straight as a person, their sleek backs supple, but almost as stiff as a ramrod.

You can teach your dog to leave them alone as you have taught him to leave your table alone, as well as other things that are yours.

"OUR" Squirrels have been well taken care of these past three months and we leave this house hoping it will benignantly shelter other "KIND TO ANIMALS" humans.

1937 Tenants

Invocation

Little house so kind to me,
Little house, may winter be
Enfolding you in snow's white light,
As you wrapped me about at night.
May birds sing at your window panes,
And squirrels frisk gaily about your lanes,
Let trees nod gently to and fro,
Let you recall me as I go.
When the symphony of spring returns
And for your peace my own heart yearns,
Little house, so kind to me,
With you my thoughts shall ever be.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Two Speeches Allowed

Question: How many times may the same individual speak after a motion is made and seconded?

Answer: Under a strict application of parliamentary law, a person may speak twice to a motion, and 10 minutes at a time. He may speak the second time, however, only if the floor is not claimed by someone who has not previously spoken.

Technically, a member may not speak more than twice, or longer than 20 minutes, without permission of the meeting, and this permission requires a two-thirds' vote. In actual practice, many persons do speak more frequently and for longer duration, either through ignorance of the rule or taking for granted that they have permission.

To be orderly, a member who has exhausted his privilege of debate, and wishes to speak again, should ask the chair for permission of the assembly; and the chair should put it to the assembly by general consent, asking if there is objection to Mr. X speaking again. Should objection be made, the member may not speak unless a motion that he be allowed to do so is made and carried by two-thirds' vote.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

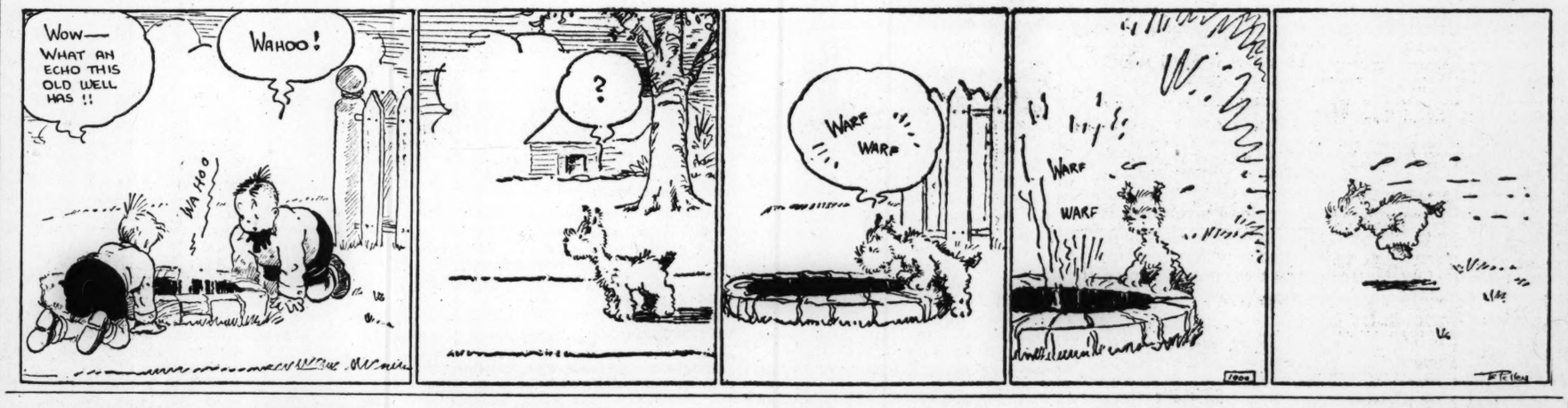
'Robbers of Churches'

In seeking to bring to an end the riot at Ephesus, described in the nineteenth chapter of Acts (a riot which had begun with the arrest of two of Paul's followers, following an inflammatory address by Demetrius the silversmith), the town clerk of Ephesus stated (according to the rendering of our Common Version) that the Christians could not justly be accused of being "robbers of churches" (verse 37)—the word "churches" being used in this phrase in the wide and somewhat archaic sense with reference to pagan temples.

The Greek word *hierosuloi*, translated "robbers of churches," means more properly "guilty of sacrilege" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon"; p. 300); and taking this reference in connection with the phrase "nor yet blasphemers of your goddess," Dr. Ramsey brings out the sense of the passage as follows: "guilty neither in act nor in language of disrespect to the established religion of our city" (Hastings: "Bible Dictionary," vol. I, p. 411).

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Well, Well!*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*A Welcome Rain?*

By THE HAGERS

SUPERSTITION MOUNTAIN
"THE THUNDER GODS, THE INDIANS TAUGHT, IN SUPERSTITION LIVED. THEY THOUGHT
THESE SUDDEN MOUNTAIN STORMS WERE CAUSED BY ANGRY SPIRITS." SANDY PAUSED.
"INSTEAD, THIS VERY WELCOME RAIN TO VALLEY FARMERS MEANS MUCH GAIN."
A SUDDEN ROAR. "LOOK OUT!" A SCREAM. AND I WAS CARRIED DOWN THE STREAM!

Daily Anecdote

Uncomfortable

One day in 1862, a friend called on President Lincoln at the White House and found him greatly depressed.

"Well," said the visitor, "being President isn't all it's cracked up to be, is it, Mr. Lincoln?"

"No," replied the President, "I feel like the Irishman who, after being ridden on a rail, said, 'If it wasn't for the honor av the thing, I'd rather walk.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Geneva—Again

NO MATTER how deftly the question of recognition of Il Duce's Ethiopian conquest may be handled at Geneva, the fact of its arising is a morose commentary on the position of the League of Nations today. Yet perhaps more striking than this symbol of League decline are the signs of resistance to aggression and balance-of-power politics which the League machine seems automatically to muster.

The very structure of the League provides obstacles to the methods of the old diplomacy. Else it is the pure mountain air of Switzerland that lures intrigue out of its closet for a breath. Howbeit, the Anglo-French plan to purchase a right-of-way for the Chamberlain "policy of appeasement" appears to have run into unexpected delays. The Anglo-Italian pact will not become effective until these are overcome.

True, the obstacles to handing the territory of a League member over to another power are not great. But that there are obstacles at all will be surprising to many who had thought of the League building as a mere monument to something quite gone if not forgotten. The hindrances are rather in the nature of formalities. It is a foregone conclusion that they will be set aside. Yet they offer mankind a moment for reflection.

For a little while in the council rooms the representatives of a small, weak nation will be treated as if such a nation had some rights except to be a pawn in the hands of great powers. For the space of a few phrases, law will seem more worthy of loyalty than mere group force. And over much of the civilized world the echoes of the words spoken in defense of principles will mingle with and purify somewhat the endless chatter of racial prejudice and national pride.

Hornets Over Emporia

WHAT strange and ominous sounds are these sighing in the grass roots where only the soft night winds of the prairie are wont to be heard? Was William Allen White "spoofing" or did he mean it when he said in a speech at the University of Pennsylvania that country boys are no longer Presidential timber?

Strange words, these, from the editor of The Gazette and the Sage of Emporia. What can have come over his "American dream"? His head often is in the clouds, but his politics and philosophy have seemed as indigenous to the soil of Kansas as its sunflowers. Has a sojourn in the East weaned him from the prairie?

Wait, Mr. White, 'til you hear what the home folks have to say about your pronouncement that you're for a city "type" of candidate (like Mayor La Guardia of New York, for example), and that "the country has gone from the rural to the urban state, and the country boy has to give place to the city boy . . . even the rural sections would not accept the 'clod-hopper type' now."

The Kansas philosopher need not be surprised if he hears hornets buzzing over Emporia, and other rural sections as well. Maybe he only said it to hear 'em buzz! Perhaps he'd like to hear the whole country buzzing over the right kind of candidates for 1940. If so, 'tis well.

The Camels Are Going

IN A recent article in the London Observer, attention was drawn to the fact that, in Arab countries, "in a few years the mechanized vehicle has largely dismissed the camel, who has held undisputed sway in the deserts since the days of Alexander the Great." From the point of view of sentiment, it may be that this will not mean very much to westerners; for the ship of the desert is widely regarded among them as a cranky craft—cantankerous, ungainly, and a trifle short in temper. There is no denying her lack of grace: she is, as Kinglake remarked, "one of the old-fashioned sort of animals that still walk along upon the (now nearly exploded) plan of the ancient beasts before the flood"—in other words, she insists on moving both legs on one side at the same time. On the other hand, her reputation has probably suffered undeservedly. It is true that Kipling's Tommy, who thought that

> The 'orse 'e knows above a bit, the bullock's but a fool,
> The elephant's a gentleman, the battery-mule's a mule,

had hard things to say of the "oont"; but Kinglake, who, one feels, had more experience in the matter than Kipling, was of a different opinion. "You soon learn," he says, "to love her for the sake of her gentle and womanish ways."

The tendency to displace her is not entirely without unfortunate results. The wages earned by camels on the caravan routes, or as beasts of burden at the plough, or turning a water wheel, are the main source of the Bedouin's income, and the loss of them is a serious matter to him. Again, a drawback to the use of lorries is that the natural surface of the desert track disintegrates rapidly beneath their passage, and renders the tracks unusable by touring cars. It is possible that this circumstance alone may result in a conclusion that the camel is being shelved a little too quickly, and that her opportunities for usefulness at the moment are less limited than had been thought.

Planning

BY THIS time it ought not to require a report from the Bank for International Settlements to convince ordinary folk that economic planning is a complex and hazardous business. Thus when the World Bank says that it has proved more difficult to "direct the trend of economic life" in the United States than many had expected, it indorses experience. But, possibly because of its detachment from the American political wars, it offers a fresh and impartial view of the failure of planning in 1937.

It shows that Washington miscalculated when it put the brakes on recovery last spring. It casts doubt on the value of spending when it shows that business "receded immediately the stimulating effect of government action slowed down." But the Bank's report holds that the planning of businessmen was also faulty. It says that "exaggerated expectations of increased demand," leading to speculative buying of raw materials and a rapid rise in some prices, were "sufficient to create hesitation."

It may be useful to have a reminder that the planning of private enterprise is not always easy. Uncertainties added by government make it harder. But apparently this unbiased authority does not believe either that government can take its hands off entirely or that everything would be lovely if it did. It would be well if those who are now hurling recriminations back and forth between government and business could recognize that there will continue to be some planning and that co-operation is the first requisite for its success.

For their part all who attempt to do Government's share in economic planning should recognize that certainty is the prime need. And then they might well set before themselves the Bank's declaration that "the main incentive to recovery over wide areas of the world is still the expectation of a sufficient margin of profit during a sufficiently long period." The last three words hold the key to the present situation.

The Bay State's "Big Budget"

WHETHER the fight on Beacon Hill to kill the so-called "big budget" is successful or not, the opposition so suddenly marshaled against it stands as one of the more hopeful of recent portents for better government in Massachusetts.

It is not so much the money involved—although $5,000,000 is still a notable sum even in this day when budgets are written in astronomical terms. What is important is the danger that a loose type of spending might continue without arousing public disapproval. In this instance, the disapprobation was instant and loud. It may even result in the Commonwealth's emerging with a lower budget instead of the contemplated higher one.

This would certainly be worth while, not only for the State, but as a model for municipal officials who so often take their cue from Beacon Hill.

Take the case of Mayor Tobin and the City of Boston as an example. At this moment he is asking the Legislature to slow down the rate of construction on the Quabbin water project to the end that Boston can reduce its contributions to the Metropolitan Water District about $1,000 a day. This is an important saving. Yet, should the "big budget" go through, it would offset such a daily saving more than six times! It could hardly be expected that any Mayor would feel encouraged to exert economy efforts under such circumstances. For this reason, among others, legislators should surely think twice before approving the "big budget."

Serving Safety

MARCHING feet of youths in uniform beat a familiar rhythm in many countries today, but few of these organizations can point to a cause more wholesome, more unselfish and more beneficial to the participants than the school safety patrol which held its seventh national parade in Washington Saturday.

More than 10,000 boys and girls from approximately half the states of the American Union took part—a striking evidence of the pulling power of an idea of service. For the zest with which these youngsters enter into their drills and their patrol work attests that youth is eager to be useful and helpful. Outwardly their main task consists simply of guarding the street crossings where their fellow pupils come to school. But they have got more than this out of it. Besides protecting others from the hazards of automobile traffic, they have developed in themselves a sense of responsibility that keeps them at their posts in all kinds of weather, and that has qualified numbers of them for honor medals for bravery.

The habits acquired of promptness, alertness, dependability and devotion to duty—once considered characteristically military virtues—will stand them and their country in good stead. It is encouraging to see these qualities being developed without necessity of a martial appeal but by an incentive solely of service.

English "Neo-Fascism"

Book News of the Day

THERE is a powerful group of internationalists very busily at work in England, according to G. T. Garratt, and he brands their activities as subversive in his book, MUSSOLINI'S ROMAN EMPIRE (London: Penguin Books Ltd. 6d.). He says these "neo-Fascists" are supported by a large group of back-bench M. P.'s. Their movements, he adds, were brought into the open by "the Spanish affair." He describes them as comprising a "new type of Conservative" and says they "are now allied with the only countries against which we are actually rearming today."

While the book ostensibly is a treatise on Benito Mussolini and his efforts to re-establish the old Roman Empire along new lines, its appeal is mainly to English readers and to those who are crying down the Chamberlain Government at the moment. In fact Mr. Garratt positively credits Mussolini's successes in world affairs to the "new imperialism" of the English.

Mr. Garratt's indictment is drawn against a certain group in England which he characterizes as "drawing-room fascists" and he avers that the strongest ally of this new internationalism is "the snobbishness which corrupts so much of English life." He accuses these people of selfishness and says that all their governmental ideas are founded on hates—of the League of Nations, of international law, of organized labor, of freedom of thought and action in general, and of universal education. They are fascists because they think the choice lies between fascism and communism, and they choose fascism as being the lesser of two evils, since it does not immediately purloin their pocketbooks and take away their hereditary rights, such as class and titles.

This English journalist offers a further indictment that concerns the system of mass suggestion which he says has permeated life in England. For he believes that this system has developed a control of public opinion "at least comparable with that in totalitarian states."

With reference to the Hoare-Laval Peace Plan, which died in infancy due to the clamor raised in the democracies against the scheme, Mr. Garratt says that the whole rumpus turned out to be "little more than sound and fury," since it is evident that Mussolini got what he wanted in spite of it, and more than he had expected. And he adds: "A wave of feeling can accomplish little today against a Government which is well entrenched, has the support of moneyed and (Roman) Catholic opinion, the control of the B. B. C., and the backing of most of the press."

While he pays tribute to Mussolini's diplomacy, he does not think much of the Italian soldiery. He finds that Mussolini has relied much on the support of his clandestine friends in England, and their subterranean efforts to keep government policy vacillating and tortuous.

E. B. H.

Gaining on Them

Session in the Smiddy

On a Scottish Island

"HE HAS made fine use of his idle hours," conceded Jimmy Barr, the joiner, in lowered tones. "The man does ken things, but what fashes folk is the way he aye kens them best—whether he does or no'."

"Aye, and he'd be easier to thole if he wouldna gang on and on," whispered Geordie Shaw, the smith's young brother.

"It's a fact. There's others would like to say a bit something noo and then, but I ask ye, when Neil's there, can it be done?"

Neil Wishart was the Scottish island's official lamplighter. At dusk he outlined the beautiful bay with flickering gas jets, and later, when the town bell had boomed, he put them out. That was his sole business and the remuneration was small. He was richly content, however, since time was available for an engrossing hobby. Convinced, because of the local place names, that there had once been a Norse settlement in the region, he had received permission to dig at certain spots, and the result, more than once, had been "finds" of great interest to antiquarians. The others were willing enough to be proud of Neil's achievements, but his arrogance annoyed them.

The "smiddy," where the men liked to foregather of an evening, was at the foot of Hen Wife's Way, and down that lovely lane John Gowdie now approached in one of his farm carts, the wheels rumbling noisily. At the door of the forge, he jumped down, and then stood for a space listening to the soft call of a cuckoo which was floating into the lavender gloaming. Then, as if this might be showing too much sentiment, he reddened slightly and said with an offhand grin, "Pneumatic tires would be the thing for me when there's a song i' the air."

Whereupon Mr. Wishart raised an instructive finger and protested blandly, "P-noo, John. P-noo."

John stared at him. "What d'ye mean? What p-new?"

"The word pneumatic (pronouncing it "p-new-matic"). It begins with a 'P.' Nae doot derived frae—"

John interrupted him. "I can spell," he remarked, dryly.

Jimmy Barr had a certain pawky humor. "John," he said, solemnly, "we should 'a' be willing to learn new ways. and wi' Neil here agreeable to impart his knowledge—man, I wonder at ye."

"It must be grand to ken more than other folk," put in mischievous Geordie. This caused audible chuckles and Neil gazed blankly around the circle, his expression plainly asking what was the joke. Then he beamed on Geordie. "Well, laddie, things dinna aye seem grand once they're attained, but the thought dces credit to your intelligence."

The men in the smiddy regarded him almost incredulously. Then John turned abruptly to the smith. "Have ye my bolts ready, Dugal?"

"Aye, that I have, John." Then, as the schoolmaster came along Shore Road, pushing his bicycle, "Good e'en to ye, Mr. Stair."

Geordie nudged his neighbor. "If anybody kens the right way to say a word it should be the dominie."

"Aye," nodding cautiously, "we could ask him."

At that moment Mr. Stair, not knowing of course that he was settling a dispute, said with some impatience to the smith (who was also the bicycle repair man), "Those pneumatic tires! This one is punctured, again, Dugal. I'll have to leave it with you."

"New-matic—did ye hear?" No one troubled to answer. That they had all heard was evidenced by the significant and highly satisfied glances which were sent back and forth. Meanwhile Mr. Stair was talking to Neil. "I wrote Professor Laing about that word 'stykken' and you are right. It is from the Norse, so our Stykken Glen must have been named by them." Neil rose eagerly, and deep in talk, they walked away together.

The group in the smiddy looked at one another glumly, and someone said, "Proved wrong for once, and he slips neatly awa'."

Then, suddenly, Jimmy Barr began to laugh.

"He canna slip awa' every time he tries to ken best and after this we can aye gar him tone doon. We'll just hae to murmur three sma' words—sma' and easy to mind. They're 'P-noo, John. P-noo.'"

There was great guffawing over this and then Jimmy added seriously, "And he'll be owing us thanks, for folk'll be mair willing to listen to him when his tongue isna such a guid going clapper."

To which shrewd observation the response was a prompt and fervent, "Aye, that they will."

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

May in New England

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS with no conscious desire to appropriate the best for themselves to the exclusion of their friends elsewhere that the people of New England find perhaps their greatest seasonal enjoyment in the glories of the early spring. There is a freedom and simple informality about it all. In June, with the beginning of the vacation season, the home folks put on their company manners and joyfully prepare to welcome and entertain their visitors. For these there come, prepared and ready, the cooling shore and mountain breezes, the abundant foliage and fruits of summer, and the beauties of mountain trails and shaded woods.

But before the advent of these more leisurely days come the brief week-ends of glorious May, with roadsides, valleys, and hills resplendent in the colors and perfumes of apple orchards and lilac hedges. With these there come in sequence the brilliant hawthorns and the flaming red and pink roses. The ritual is strictly observed. Fulfillment follows promise. There is an abundance of beauty everywhere.

* * *

What shall we say of this almost profligate gift from a source which realizes no lack or suggestion of scarcity? We seem sometimes to limit ourselves by our thoughts and fears. The emptiness in our lives may, after all, be the creature of our own careless or ignorant conjuring. Surely in a land of abundance there is enough to be shared by all. And yet we seem all too often to walk with closed eyes and heedless ears, groping apprehensively in the fear that the things we seek and need are elusive or nonexistent. There is the promise that every need shall be supplied. But listening, we do not hear.

Unemotional and reserved New England yields slowly and somewhat cautiously to the blandishments of May and its smiling skies. No matter how great the temptation, the winning is orderly and formal. Too often in the past, it may be, the wooed and wooer have traipsed off over valleys, hills, and mountains only to be challenged by the bleak winds from Canada's ice-bound prairies or Ontario's chilly waters. But the tryst this spring seems to have been favored and the conquest hastened by the mild winter season and the abundant April showers. These have prompted the pasture lands, the fallow fields and the sloping hills to add their colorful mites to the abundance which orchard and forest trees have so generously provided. There seems to move in these usually brown and colorless reaches the same gentle and persuasive force that induces from the desert wastes of the West a panorama of brilliance in infrequent rainy seasons there. There is beauty, and good, and abundance everywhere, it may be, waiting only to be called forth and appreciated.

* * *

It is gratifying to realize that the beauties which are enjoyed in this May-time season, like those of every month and year, can be shared and enjoyed by a million people, or by numberless people, without detracting from their charm or depleting their beauty or abundance. This is true of all that is good. Its use and enjoyment seems to magnify rather than lessen it. What happiness there would be in this world of ours if this fundamental truth could be realized!

These are busy days in New England, as elsewhere. Fields and gardens are being planted and yards and parks are being beautified. New England thrift asserts itself. It is reflected in newly painted houses and barns, in public works, in widened highways. But there is an activity more significant than these. It is in the schools and colleges. Vacation time is still some distance away. It is in these that the work of preparation and planting is going on in anticipation of genuine accomplishment.

I have ceased to be patient with those who seem to take lugubrious delight in prophesying the hastening or imminent decadence of American youth. One who can sympathetically appraise and judge the work of educators and students in schools and colleges as a whole will agree, it must be, that a high idealism is manifested, and that worthy purposes are being achieved.

No subversive influence can long flourish or be persuasive in a community where the spirit of American youth is assertive. Their ideals are fixed. The environment surrounding the colleges which adorn the campuses in hundreds of New England villages and cities is clean, elevating, and constant. It will influence and guide young men and women in these beguiling May days, through the commencement season, and in the years ahead.

The Wide Horizon

France, Middling Through

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

SOMEWHAT unsteadily, France is beginning to emerge from the quagmire of political, social, financial, and international difficulties, into which it appeared to be sinking.

This improvement is still tentative. It does not mean complete recovery yet; but it undoubtedly does indicate a possible turning point, an encouraging period of pause that should enable hard-pressed France to "get her second wind." Certainly it provides an ideal occasion for a thorough summing up, a brief but comprehensive survey of the French political scene.

The essential point about politics in France at present is that the new government headed by Premier Edouard Daladier is above all a "middle-of-the-road" affair. A coalition cabinet of the Left and Center parties, it avoids both extremes. Most of the Cabinet members are moderate Radicals, the Radicals being the most moderate of the parties of the Left in France. Unlike previous ministries of this Legislature, it does not include any Socialists, and the fact that it contains representatives of the Center enables it to dispense with the votes of the Communists in the Chamber. At the same time it could not be called a Conservative government, since it is very far from representing the views of the French Right.

* * *

This being so, the present Cabinet enjoys the all-important support of the "average Frenchman," of the vast majority of petits bourgeois and peasants who are themselves essentially middle-of-the-road moderates. Thus it reassures most Frenchmen and tends to restore calm and confidence to the nation at a time when stability has never been more indispensable. Barring unforeseen developments, Premier Edouard Daladier's Government ought to be able to remain in office until fall at least and possibly much longer.

But there is another side to the political picture. Parliament, the essential institution of French democracy, is at a dangerously low ebb. It has had to acknowledge its inability to deal with the thorny problem of finance, and has adjourned for an unusually long vacation after delegating almost dictatorial powers to the Premier. This is a serious sign.

Nor is that all. The Senate, which in France is a much more conservative body than the Chamber of Deputies, elected indirectly and representing especially the rural districts, is the target of a violent campaign led by the Socialists. Twice the "elderly statesmen" in the Senate have overthrown cabinets headed by the Socialist leader, Léon Blum. By way of retaliation, the Marxists are flooding the country under a deluge of "Down with the Senate" speeches, some of which sound rather like President Roosevelt's attacks on the Supreme Court!

Looking still deeper into the political problem, one glimpses another grave symptom. Both the Left and the Right are becoming impatient with France's parliamentary democracy. The parties of the Left are discouraged because, each time they win the general elections, they are obliged after a couple of years to renounce their efforts to govern on account of financial troubles. The Right is equally dissatisfied with Parliament because the industrialized, organized masses generally outnumber their own supporters at the polls, and also because they are attracted by the much-vaunted "efficiency" of neighboring totalitarian regimes.

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Of these two discontents, that of the Left is by far the more significant. The younger elements especially of the Radical, Socialist, and Communist Parties feel that their right to rule, derived from the majority vote obtained by their Popular Front coalition at the elections in May, 1936, has been nullified by "the moneyed powers." Rightly or wrongly, they attribute their own failure to make both ends meet while in office to the opposition of vested interests, with which they are incapable of coping by parliamentary methods. Accordingly, they are sorely tempted to resort to undemocratic, extra-parliamentary means to obtain their ends.

Momentarily, there is unquestionably a widespread sentiment of relief at the departure from office of Léon Blum and the return to a more moderate government. It seems clear that France needed a respite from M. Blum this spring, just as much as in the spring of 1936 it needed M. Blum, or at least the reforms he brought with him.

The outlook in France, therefore, is for the present relatively serene. But the future is darkened by the various political, social and financial aspects of the big problem facing the United States and Great Britain as well as France and all democratic countries: How can Democracy best reconcile more economic security for the masses with the liberty and rights of the individual?

If one looks only, or mainly, at French politics, the prospects seem far from bright. But French moderation, common sense and persistence—qualities which have a habit of turning up unexpectedly even among extremists of Right or Left in France—fully justify continued confidence and unabated hope.